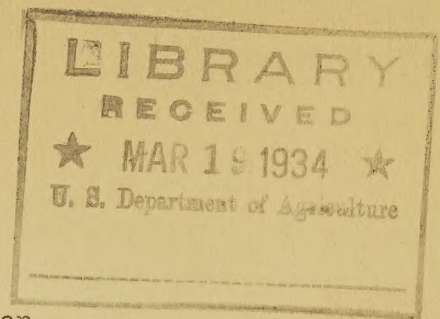


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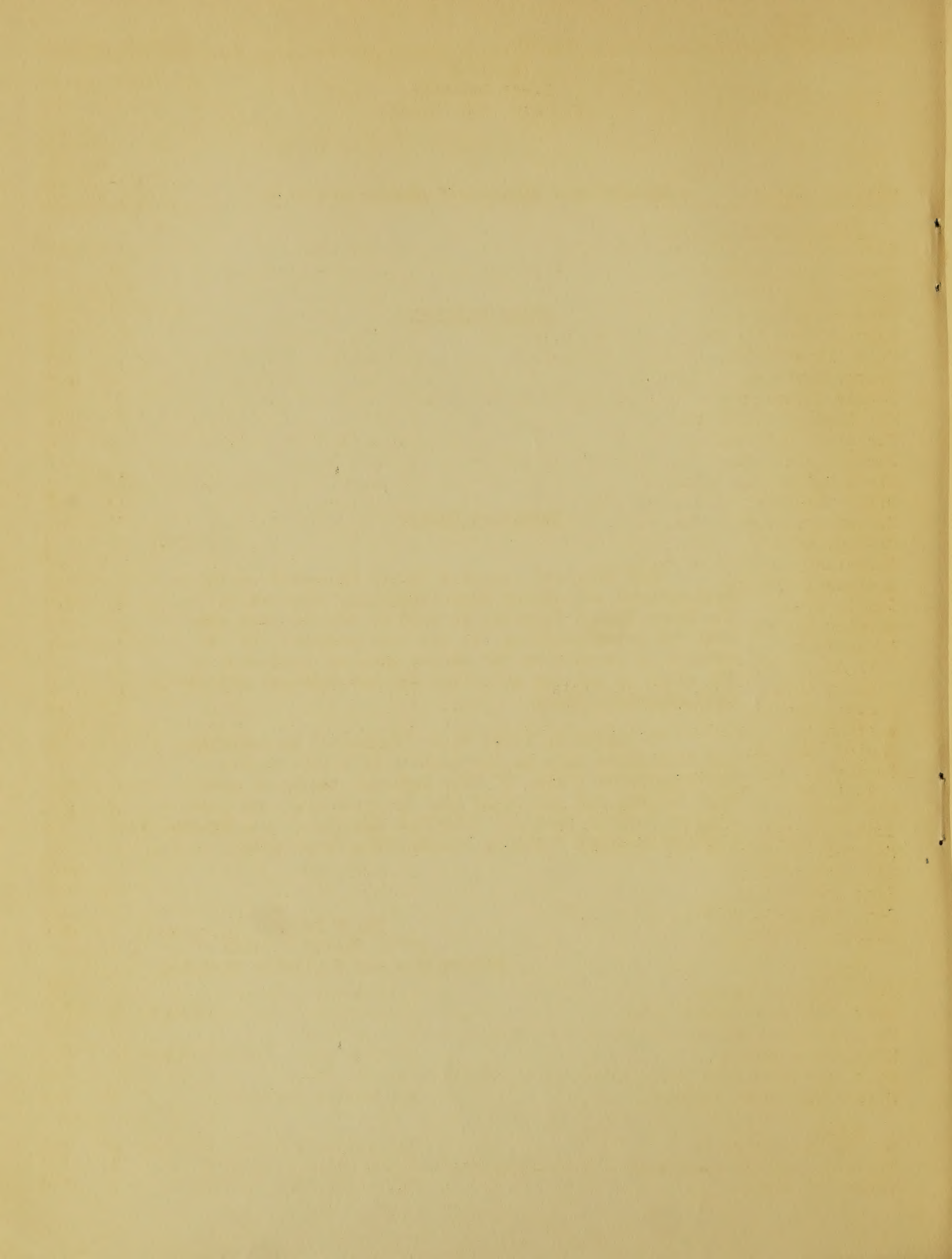
PRESS COMMENTS

Important Notice

This document entitled "Press Comments" on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, prepared by the Press Digest Service, is sent to you for your comment and consideration. It has been prepared for the purpose of presenting the varied opinions reflected in the press on matters affecting the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

We expect to issue these "Comments" semi-weekly and distribute them to the various officials within the Department only. If this document can be of service to you, and you would like to receive future copies, we suggest that you telephone Mr. Joe Short, Printing and Document Section, Branch 2723, Room 2241.

Harry Price  
Press Digest Service  
Information and Publicity Division





A. A. A.  
Press Comments  
Summary and Digest.

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		1934	
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Farm prices show increase.	Sioux City Journal	IR	1-3
Farm situation is improved.	Lincoln Star	I	1-4
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Defeatists.	Chicago Daily News	I	4-1
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Country moves toward virtual dictatorship.	Idaho Daily Statesman	R	4-3
Leaders should sit around the cracker barrels.	Niagara Falls Gazette	IR	4-4
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Tariff question.	Lawrence, Mass. Telegram	R	5-2
Permanent regulation of agric. hinted by law designed to curb surplus.	St. Paul Pioneer Press	I	5-3
New farm set-up battleground for conflicting ideas.	Dallas Morning News	ID	5-4
Indiana farmers hit Reno's group.	Ft. Wayne, Ind. Journal Gazette	D	5-5
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<u>MILK</u>			
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Milk problem is state task.	Syracuse N.Y. Post-Standard	R	8-2
Massachusetts dairymen complain to Gov. Ely.	Boston Herald	R	8-3
Milk price cutting.	St. Paul, Minn. Pioneer-Press	I	8-4
Milk producers plan Swiss cheese plant in Madison.	Capital Times	I	8-5
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The welfare of American vs. Island sugar interests.	Chieftain & Star Journal, Pueblo, Colo.	IR	10-3
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#### BEEF - PACKERS

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#### MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES

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Canadian hog men prosper without AAA.	Milwaukee Leader Soc.	Soc.	14-3
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Notable achievement - Wheat Adjustment prog.	Reno, Nev. State Journal	I	14-5
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Farm elevator assoc. to scan grain embargo plan.	Minneapolis Journal	IR	15-2
Montet opposes reclamation of Texas rice land.	New Orleans Times Picayune	ID	15-3
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Staying the injunction.	Tampa Florida Tribune.	D	15-6
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Bugs causing crop damage in six states.	Denver Post	I	16-4
Grasshoppers threat to growing grain.	Chicago Daily Tribune	IR	16-5

Note: On the following pages, an asterisk after number following each item, i.e. (6094\*) indicates that the clipping is available in AAA files.



AAA - Agriculture General

- (1) Farm areas seen in better position  
NEW YORK SUN - I. 3/3. Situation may change when benefits cease.
- 
- (2) Twenty-four per cent gain in 1933 farm income  
DALLAS MORNING NEWS- ID. 2/23. Marked rise in crop returns -- Live stock values still low. (6094\*)
- 
- (3) Farm prices show increase  
SIOUX CITY JOURNAL - IR. 2/22. (Pierre A.P.) Improvement reported in Dakota since January 15. (6093\*)
- 
- (4) Farm situation is improved  
LINCOLN STAR - I. 2/24. Rental demand larger; price trend called encouraging. (6090\*)
- 
- (5) Farm outlook for Kansas in 1934 brighter  
WICHITA BEACON - I. 2/26. (6231\*)
- 
- (6) U. S. Farm control assailed by Davis  
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER - I. 2/28. (New York AP) Democratic Leader sees blow to taxpayer in Wallace "Alternative." (6213\*)
- 
- (7) Scores Davis as AAA critic  
DES MOINES REGISTER - IR. 3/1. (Los Angeles AP) Thomas D. Campbell, Montana rancher who at one time ranked as the nation's largest individual producer of wheat criticized John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924, as an "unfair and uninformed critic" of the AAA. Campbell declared the AAA was "The greatest factor in the national recovery." (6329\*)
- 
- (8) Norman Thomas sees no real prosperity in new deal  
TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL - R. 2/22. Socialist likens U.S. to Isle where people live by taking in each other's washings. Before an enthusiastic audience, Norman Thomas, leader of American Socialism explained "The Basic Aims of a New Social Order." Among his remarks were, "The substantial pillars of the New Deal have had little to do with anything very much like real prosperity," "One can get dizzy watching the AAA working. It is like an Alice in Wonderland play where money is taken from the farmers to give them relief." \* \* \* In outlining his plan for a sane and rational social order, Thomas declared that such a system must be based on a production for use rather than on the present ideal of production for profit. "My goal is that of a co-operative commonwealth - Americans must reorganize themselves - they must have an international viewpoint." (5891\*)
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(1) Mr. Thomas' discovery

ASHEVILLE, N. C. CITIZEN - D. 2/21. (Edit.) In discussing Norman Thomas' comments on the deplorable condition of share croppers this editorial states that no other economic and social problem in the South has given so much concern to thoughtful Southerners as the problem of the landless farmer. What is ahead of the tens of thousands of landless tenants and share croppers we do not know. It is said that plans are being made to take care of them, and we hope that these plans are being well advised. One way to assist in this situation would be to create foreign markets for American farm produce. (954649)

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(2) Encourage consumption

TULSA OKLAHOMA TRIBUNE ID. 2/21. (Edit.) Norman Thomas is doing something that should be required of Prof. Tugwell and all others who presume to plan for the economic restoration of the American people. The Nation's No. 1 Socialist is touring the tenant farm area of the South, seeing the needs of its peons and voicing for them a plea for economic justice. \* \* \* Our government will give private business intelligent economic leadership, and show it the way to make a success of the capitalistic system which is the foundation of Americanism, when it goes into the business of making consumers instead of destroying them. \* \* \* The Tribune does not believe the capitalistic system should be overthrown. We believe it the duty of our government to preserve and encourage exercise of the capitalistic prerogatives of free American citizens. We do not believe it should either by negligence or deliberate design act to destroy the freedom of the American people. It is to save capitalism that our government should seek to correct the conditions made worse by the Tugwell farm relievers - a condition that is not peculiar to the territory visited by Thomas. Oklahoma has its peons who are preyed upon by the Murrays and Waltons of Oklahoma politics as well as the ruling economic groups. The administration might profit by sending Prof. Tugwell or Sec. of Agriculture Wallace for a vacation on the banks of Red River. (954648)

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(3) Kansas points peril to farm life in scheme

WICHITA BEACON I. 2/23. (WASH.AP) Terming Rexford Tugwell the mastermind of the administration's farm policy, Rep. McGugin (R., Kas.) assailed a recent address by the asst. secy. as "more in keeping with the philosophy of Stalin and Marx" than that of individual American farming. (5893\*)

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(4) Olson calls in governors

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL - IR. 2/26. Conference at Des Moines will resume study on plight of agriculture. Governors of 15 western farm states were called by Gov. F. B. Olson to meet in Des Moines March 10 to 12. The conference will resume deliberations on the plight of agriculture, with special reference to proposed federal legislation fixing farm prices and imposing compulsory production control. (6281\*)

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(5) Hirth urges forced surplus curb

DES MOINES REGISTER - IR. 2/28. (Columbia, Mo. AP.) William Hirth, president of the Missouri Farmers' Assoc. and Chairman of the Corn Belt Committee declared the "farm situation has become more dangerous than ever, and the time has finally arrived when half-way measures will no longer suffice." (6358\*)



(1) Farmer groups bolt Wallace's relief program

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - IR. 2/28. (Columbia, Mo.) The corn belt committee and the Missouri Farmers' Assoc., both headed by William Hirth, today followed their leader into line with the movement for farm prices based on "average production cost" as opposed to the AAA farm relief program.\* \* \* Hirth called on members of the corn belt committee and other farm organizations and leaders affiliated with him to attend the Farm Conference called to meet at Des Moines on March 10 to 12. Purpose of conference will be to consider means of obtaining a fair price parity between agricultural and industrial products. (6211\*)

(2) Control of basic farm crops aid of Mid-Western Governors

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE - R. 2/28. (Wash.) Mark Sullivan says movement shows how U. S. is proceeding toward collectivism of Russian type and points out some of its perils. (6280\*)

(3) Compulsory control of farming

IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN, Boise, Idaho. 1/20. (Edit.) Unless present plans of the Administration toward controlled production change, the farmer is going to wake up and find that he is no longer a free agent but that a Federal Bureau is dictating his every action, that he is operating his farm under the direction of an absolute dictator -- or group of dictators -- with headquarters in Washington, D. C. (6141\*)

(4) A planned economy

HARTFORD CONN. TIMES D. 2/22. (Edit.) We believe in planned economy insofar as plans can be made and operated by agriculture and industry with the aid of government and wise laws, but we do not believe in a dictated economy for either field of livelihood.\* \* \* One should not fall into over-excitement relative to the apparent philosophy of Mr. Wallace, but too radical views seem to be typical of many others who have important place in the administration and who appear to think that the knife can be put to almost anything and everything vital in the American established scheme of things - under the plea of economic necessity. (954851)

(5) Can it last?

COLUMBUS, OHIO DISPATCH I. 2/23. (Edit.) Although President Roosevelt is popular with the farmers of Illinois and Iowa, they are not duped into a belief that the farm adjustment is a shining piece of social readjustment taking the form of redistribution of wealth, but they know that the gigantic sums being borrowed must be repaid.\* \* \* If the miracle of an extraordinary prosperity occurs with a happy and proximate suddenness all may yet be well; if it does not then the beneficiaries of this largess must be feeling the forebodings which accompany a calm before the storm. (956019)

(6) Serving notice

KANSAS MO. JOURNAL POST - I. 2/23. (Edit.) Pres. Roosevelt and Gen. Johnson scoffed at those who demanded a free press in the publishers' code. But Sec. of Agriculture Wallace says that the government's agricultural program cannot be fully carried out without an "extraordinarily complete control of the agencies of public opinion" and a "complete, army-like, nationalistic discipline in peace time."\* \* \* Freedom of the press is safe only if the AAA and NRA are permitted to fail. Both are failing now. Business men and farmers are "chiseling" and they will do still more of it unless stopped by a downright military supervision. In order to subject citizens to such a system, it would be necessary to gag the press. (956013)



(1) Defeatists

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS - I. 2/23. A few years ago we rationalized our prosperity. We thought it would last forever. Today there is a tendency to rationalize our adversity, to assume that it also, in one form or another may last forever. \* \* \* But after four years, hard times, both here and abroad, are ending. Business, national and international, is reviving by the natural action of economic forces. Progress, we are confident, will be resumed. That is the lesson of history and it is as sure today as it ever was. \* \* \* A time will come, after recovery, when it will be proper and necessary to examine and to correct the defects in our credit structure which were the main cause of our ills. Meanwhile, it should be the aim of sound statesmanship to help by understanding as in the bank crisis, not to hamper by ill-conceived experiments, as in the NRA and AAA, the natural economic forces which are making steadily for recovery. (6215\*)

(2) Full of mischief

DURHAM, N.C. HERALD - I. 2/23. (Edit.) For better or for worse, the government is in the business of trying to help the farm population by controlling the production of farm products. \* \* \* The staggering task of carrying out the proposed production control plan involves all sorts of complications, economic, social, and political. \* \* \* Despite the loopholes and obvious weakness of the crop control program as it now stands, we cannot help but believe that it offers more than the compulsory scheme proposed. The farmers ought to co-operate not only by signing but abiding by the terms of their contract. \* \* \* We do not believe the farmer is going to respond to Washington stringpullers or that licensing individual farmers is going to solve the farm problem. \* \* \* It is bad law, bad economics, and bad politics. (954650)

(3) Country moves toward virtual dictatorship

IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN - R. 2/24. (By Mark Sullivan)(Wash.) The persons who understand the steps being taken, especially the future effects of them, are few. Many who do understand hesitate to speak. One fears one will not be believed. The destination toward which the country is being taken is so extraordinary as to be incredible. There is also a disinclination to make statements, especially in the nature of prophecies, which might seem alarming at a time when the country is still in an emergency, and the administration is entitled to large tolerance and freedom from interference. \* \* \* The real choice is not between planning for domestic consumption and planning for export. It is between planning and liberty. Decidedly it is desirable as Mr. Wallace says, that "every citizen shall begin to understand." (6095)\*

(4) Leaders should sit around the cracker barrels

NIAGARA FALLS GAZETTE - IR. 2/26. (Edit.) There is grave danger that agriculture may be led into unwise ways through the militancy of certain of those highly paid leaders. If the legislators and administrators had an opportunity for close contact with farmers, they would soon discover a lack of enthusiasm among the rank and file of farmers for the various kinds of relief to which they are being subjected. Such investigators would discover a sentiment among farmers for sufficiently high protective tariff; objection to the dumping of thousands of bushels of rye which American farmers are capable of raising; and whether hemp is still being imported in this country in great quantities. These investigators would find a general feeling among farmers that the business of government is to govern and the business of the individual is to hew his own path. (956014)



(1) America self-contained - looks at the South

GALVESTON, TEXAS NEWS - ID. 2/21. (Edit.) James W. Gerard, Chairman of the Committee for America self-contained asserts that this economic policy will be particularly beneficial to farmers because it would protect farm products from world price fluctuations. He states that of particular interest to the people of the South is the application of this policy in aiding America to become economically free from the rest of the world. \* \* \* Mr. Gerard is wandering in a shadowy realm of theory. He is not acquainted with the hard realities of the farm problem, particularly as it exists in the South. - - - The flaw in the scheme is that we have never been able to find a satisfactory method of divorcing the domestic prices of commodities like cotton, of which we produce a large exportable surplus, from the world market. Half of the American cotton crop must be sold abroad.\*\*\* Sec. Wallace is a great deal closer to reality in intending that controlled agriculture is the only alternative to a return to economic internationalism. (954860)

(2) Tariff question

LAWRENCE, MASS. TELEGRAM - R. 2/21. (Edit.) This is no time to tinker with the tariff for any foreign nation. If a change is made, it should be to build a higher wall to protect American industry and American labor. (954849)

(3) Permanent regulation of agriculture hinted by law designed to curb surplus.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS - I. 2/24. (Edit.) (By Ray P. Speer). In commenting on the AAA, Mr. Speer states that nearly all authorities agree that these staggering surpluses are largely responsible for our low farm prices. \* \* \* What a problem! The very courage with which those in charge of the AAA are attacking it should command the respect of every citizen. Will the AAA succeed? Some believe it will; others are sure it will not." \* \* \* Before the AAA can be fully understood and logically judged, it must be considered from all angles, principally our continual increasing farm acreage, thus building up farm surplus; adjustment of our international trade; and wide disparities between prices of farm and industrial products. (5880\*)

(4) New farm set-up battle ground for conflicting ideas

DALLAS MORNING NEWS - ID. 3/3. (By Victor H. Schoffelmayer.) It is difficult to visit official Washington in such times as the present and remain an impartial observer. One quickly catches some of that spirit of high purpose and determination that actuates officials and their staffs. One might call it a fine frenzy like that which possessed wartime workers when a victory had to be won. (6330\*)

(5) Indiana farmers hit Reno's group

FT. WAYNE INDIANA JOURNAL GAZETTE - D. 2/22. Characterizing John A. Simpson, Pres. of the National Farmers' Union, who visited here recently, and Milo Reno, head of the farm strike movement as "hell-raising" politicians, Allen County farmers moved that "As long as the farm bureau is covering the field and has expanded its program to cover all farm activities, be it resolved that there is no need for any other organization." (93992)



(1) Mr. Wallace on national planning

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT DAILY COURANT - R. 2/22. (Edit.) Sec. Wallace is convinced that National economic planning offers the U. S. its only escape from its present dilemma. However, in this he is no dogmatic theorist but tempers his idealism with common sense. His reflections consequently inspire more confidence than is the case with some of his more dashing, perhaps more brilliant, colleagues. The prospect of recovery, he believes, would be immeasurably brighter could the internal readjustment be accompanied by a better balanced international plan. (954848)

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(2) The farm looks up

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA NEWS - I. 2/20. (Edit.) Horace Klein, copublisher of the Farmer and always a sound and conservative authority on farm matters, sounded an optimistic note in N.Y. last week. "The government's plan for re-financing agriculture and organizing production is resulting in an amazing recovery of farm buying power," he stated to a group of advertising experts. He is confident that the buying power of agriculture in 1934 will show an almost unbelievable increase. \* \* \* If, as economists say, general prosperity of the country depends upon a healthy agricultural industry, American recovery is being established on the right kind of foundation. (954652)

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(3) Farm and factory

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS - IR. 2/21. (Edit.) In discussing Sec. Wallace's prospectus on the world business foundation and the foreign policy association, this editorial comments as follows: "While Sec. Wallace is meditating on the uncertainties of the future, he may notice that Prof. Tugwell is getting ready to buy up marginal lands, and move the excess farm population to the city, and Sec. Ickes is preparing to move city workers to the suburbs on subsistence farms, and the federal power people are preparing to move them to the valleys, where they will have cheap power and easy transportation, and the CWA, PWA, and CCC are finding jobs for some farmers until things look better. It is little wonder that Sec. Wallace is confused. (956193)

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(4) Sec. Wallace's critics uninformed

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER - I. 2/26. (New Haven. Conn.) (By Roy Meeker) In discussing the pamphlet "America Must Choose", Mr. Meeker states that those who understand the agricultural crisis and the importance of agriculture will agree with the objectives aimed at by Sec. Wallace. \* \* \* Objections, some reasonable, but mostly unreasonable, are being made to the methods used and proposed to obtain the objective of higher prices for farm products relative to the prices of non-farm products. \* \* \* Critics overlook the fact that the most drastic destruction of all is the destruction of values of farm products because of over-production, or, if you prefer, underproduction of non-farm products. Sec. Wallace's proposal to readjust farm and non-farm prices has raised protests by those who have profited under the established system of distribution. With regard to controlling production, manufacturers and merchants have practiced this plan of production from the beginning of time. Products both from farmers and manufacturers have been dumped or destroyed so as to avoid knocking the bottom out of prices. \* \* \* Sec. Wallace is endeavoring to persuade the farmers to act in unison so that farm production may be adjusted permanently to non-farm production, thus insuring a more equitable distribution of the national income. (94354)

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- (1) Courageous wisdom  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA AGE-HERALD 2/22. (Edit.) Sec. Wallace's pamphlet on foreign policy Association and the World Peace Foundation is proof of the high quality and independence of his thinking. This pamphlet is the finest thing which has come out of the Roosevelt Administration by way of an appeal for an honest grappling with the problem of whether we shall go thoroughly nationalist in our economic plan. \* \* \* In Washington it is believed that the Secretary's pamphlet is the opening gun in a fight to give the President full control of tariff making. (954850)
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## MILK

(1) The public be damned

PHILADELPHIA RECORD I. 2/17. (Edit.) This editorial in criticizing Mr. Woolman, Secy. of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co. in his proposal that the retail price of B Milk be reduced from 11¢ to 10¢ a qt. and that the price paid to farmers be reduced 43¢ per hundred lbs. states that Woolman's outrageous statement had best be considered as another indication--if any is needed--that the milk trust cannot be reasoned with or pleaded with to reduce its profits. It must be FORCED into decency by Government action both State and Federal. The distributor's excessive profits would be left virtually untouched while farmers are going bankrupt every day and the distributors continue to pay huge dividends. (951766).

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(2) Milk problem is state task.

SYRACUSE N.Y. POST-STANDARD R. 2/23. Declaration that the state milk board and other agencies already established are sufficient, when granted enlarged powers and federal help if needed, to solve the milk problem, is contained in a brief filed by Frank N. Decker, attorney and dairyman, with the U.S. Dept. of Agric., concerning the proposed milk code for the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan area. "The present trouble," he sets forth "is not so much over-production as it is our belated effort to remedy situations in the state which obviously we were drifting into." (93962).

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(3) Massachusetts dairymen complain to Governor Ely.

BOSTON HERALD (AA) 2/16. After Gov. Ely had listened to complaints by irate officers of the Mass. Dairyman's Association concerning alleged interference by the New England Milk Producers Assn., the Gov. told reporters there was "funny business" going on. He referred the complainants to the Commissioner of Public Safety, who said the group had given him no evidence of violence or intimidation, and there was apparently nothing which he could do about the situation. At Wash., AAA officials admitted they were "frightened to death" that some detail of their new secret licensing proposal would leak out and cause a barrage of criticism from Mass. AAA officials said they would not impose the new plan until it had been submitted to producers and distributors and had the approval of at least 80 percent of those involved. (89830).

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(4) Milk price cutting.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA PIONEER-PRESS I. 2/22, (Edit.) Within less than a week's time that the milk marketing agreement of the Twin Cities was abrogated, AAA officials are receiving proof, as they were warned, that the step would be a grave error. Price cutting war has begun and the danger that the new established price to the producers cannot be maintained has caused new representations to be made to Washington by producers, distributors, and milk wagon drivers. The fact that there is such a wide variety of farm and labor participation in the protest, including the Farmers' Holiday Assn., Fluid Milk Committee, should assure the AAA officials that not merely the distributors are concerned, and should establish the good faith of the movement by reinstatement of the Marketing Agreement. (954642).

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(5) Milk producers plan Swiss cheese plant in Madison.

CAPITAL TIMES I. 3/2 Madison, Wis. A modern Swiss cheese manufacturing plant, to absorb a weekly milk surplus of about 210,000 pounds, will be placed in operation April 1 by the Madison Milk Producers' Association.

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(1) Milk market code opposed:

DES MOINES REGISTER IR. 3/1 (Cedar Rapids, Ia.) Opposition to the proposed code-contract for milk distributors and dealers was expressed at a meeting of 75 independent dealers. (6395\*).

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SUGAR

(2) Political Arithmetic.

CHARLESTOWN - S.C. NEWS & COURIER ID. 2/14 (Edit.) "Our hat goes off to President Roosevelt," says the Baltimore Evening Sun, for his neat solution of the question of sugar quotas." \* \* \* \* The quota system seems reasonable enough until one considers the latest available figures on American consumption. \* \* \* \* Everything will work out nicely if only the people of the U.S. will rise to the opportunity and consume more sugar in 1934 than they did in 1932. \* \* \* \* It appears that the President is confident that the American people will be consuming more sugar. His arithmetic is based on anticipation. (951469)

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(3) Protests against sugar quota plan mounting rapidly.

IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN R. 2/25 (Wash.AP) New protests against the administration's sugar bill were piled up before the senate finance committee, which has called Secretary Hull to testify on domestic and Cuban production quotas. Senator Vandenberg, Republican, Mich. critic of the Costigan-Jones bill before the Committee, offered an amendment which would fix continental sugar production quotas at a point at least as large as existing physical capacities can handle. He also proposed limiting the life of the measure to two years. (6057\*).

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(4) Cause for alarm.

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE I. 2/26. The threat of Senator Costigan of Colorado to withdraw his bill designed to make sugar a basic commodity, at least is formal recognition of deep concern over the administration's attitude toward the domestic sugar industry. \* \* \* \* It is easy to understand the bitterness with which the domestic sugar industry has received this proposal and its determination to fight. It cannot trust its future safety and well-being to Mr. Wallace who, himself,, has essayed the role of executioner. (957270).

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(5) Sweet, isn't it?

DETROIT FREE PRESS IR. 2/23. In discussing aspects of the impending battle over the sugar legislation the Washington correspondent of the Free Press states that "The government is worrying about the welfare of a group of American capitalistic exploiters of cheap, semi-peon labor in a foreign country, and is doing so at the expense of a legitimate and valuable domestic commodity production which is a main means of salvation for the farmers in some ten States of the Union, and is a wage source, according to the American scale, for a very considerable number of workers who otherwise might be on the road to pauperization as welfare beneficiaries." (6118\*).

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(1) New deal and sugar.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING STATE TRIBUNE 2/21 (Edit.) \* \* \* \* The American sugar market it appears, is to be turned over to foreign sugar, hundreds of millions of dollars of American investments in the domestic industry rendered worthless, a host of Americans deprived of their livelihood to the end that foreign sugar may have a monopoly in the U. S. If the formula upon which the proposed destruction of the domestic sugar industry is predicated is valid, then it should be applied to other American products, and Americans reduced to the living standards of poverty-stricken foreigners. If that be the objective of the "new deal" then American comfort and independence are to be dealt out of the game with a stacked deck. (954587).

(2) Sugar production control.

TERRE HAUTE, IND. STAR R. 2/23. (Edit.) Rodney Dutcher asks, "Is the Administration's sugar production control program an entering wedge toward both elimination of uneconomic expensive tariff-protected industries and the control of industry and its profits?" The sugar situation is one of the biggest points of issue in Washington at the present time. Closely related to the sugar code is that of black strap molasses. \* \* \* \* The administrations' attitude is difficult to understand in allowing the unlimited manufacture of beverage alcohol from Cuban molasses while the nation's corn market continues depressed because of surplus. American loans in Cuba are, of course, no secret. It is just possible that they have some bearing on the situation. \* \* \* \* Roosevelt's skeptical attitude toward what Sec. Wallace calls 'hothouse industry' complicates the picture, and the whole applecart was at least threatened with upset when Mr. Weaver, head of the AAA sugar section, made indiscreet and unauthorized assertions at House hearings. He let himself be drawn into virtual assertion that the administration wanted to get rid of the \$60,000,000 domestic industry, which cost consumers \$200,000,000 a year in tariff duties.

(3) The welfare of American versus our Island sugar interests.

CHIEFTAIN & STAR-JOURNAL IR. Pueblo, Colo. 2/11. (Edit.) A full and fair discussion of the beet sugar industry compels consideration for what the framers of our Constitution intended when that document was written, to become the foundation of the social and industrial development of these United States. In developing commercial intercourse with other countries, the industries in the U.S. should not be handicapped as a result of any foreign policy. \* \* \* \* Local industry must have profitable employment, otherwise the propaganda that advocates higher standards of living in the United States than exists in foreign countries is bunk, pure and simple. The beet sugar industry in the U.S. is not different from any other infant industry in this country. (951475).

(4) Sugar, a national necessity.

DENVER, COLO. NEWS I. 2/20 (Edit.) A clearcut statement of the administration's policy in regard to the domestic sugar industry is essential. Weaver's appearance before the House Committee has brought the good faith of the administration into question. A statement from the President is required, and we trust it will be forthcoming. Otherwise the Costigan Bill will be open to suspicion by the people of the sugar producing states. (954586).



(1) The Human Element.

MONTANA STANDARD D. 2/26. (By C.C. Nicolet)(Wash. UP) Brain Trust stirs up a political hornet's nest in trying to outlaw sugar. The difference between sound economics and sound politics as applied to agriculture has been brought sharply to light in the sugar question. The brain trust of the agriculture department is feeling pretty sour about it. (6298\*).

(2) Is it an "inefficient" industry.

LINCOLN STAR I. 2/26. Because he thinks the growing of sugar beets in the United States and their manufacture into a food staple used by everybody is an "inefficient industry", Secretary of Agriculture Wallace favors curtailing these operations and letting in more cane sugar from Cuba, which he says is produced "efficiently". \* \* \* \* The disturbances that have taken place in Cuba are eloquent testimony to the fact that the sugar industry there is not "efficient" but is merely an instrument through which the workers have been forced into a state of semi-slavery for the enrichment of non-residents. \* \* \* \* It is a sorry showing on the whole, that Mr. Wallace has made in his presentation before the committee. (6253\*).

(3) Growers oppose free cane sugar.

STATE JOURNAL. I. 2/15. Members of the Lansing Beet Growers' Association as well as officers and members of other beet-growing organizations in Michigan began filing protests with their respective congressmen relative to the admission of cane sugar into this country free of tariff. (4104\*).

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COTTON

(4) Planned misery.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE IR. 2/25. (Edit.) In an article entitled "Tightening the Cotton Belt" appearing in Harper's magazine for February, Webster Powell and Addison T. Cutler, who toured the cotton belt last summer state that the AAA from Wallace to Tugwell stands convicted of brutality, ignorance, and folly. Applying the Bankhead Bill would affect approximately five million citizens, the majority of whom, are living in a state of peonage on lower Mississippi Valley farms. They are share croppers, endlessly in debt to the land owners for advances of food and clothing. \* \* \* \* Even the position of the tenant farmers to the West is dangerously close to the bottom in economic scale and will be pushed to the bottom by govt. program of severe crop limitation. (954539).

(5) Cotton vs. Cotton Raiser

STATE JOURNAL I 2/21. (Mark Sullivan) If cotton culture is confined to the states where best adapted, it will take the growing of cotton away from all save one state east of the Mississippi. If cotton culture is driven from Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee, there will be a migration of cotton raisers to Texas. Texas does not desire the aggravation of the human problem piled up within its borders. If the human problem is to be dispensed with, it would seem that it will have to come by dispensing with people instead of with cotton, hogs, land, etc. \* \* \* \* In short, after each period of depression in our past history there has been a need of products of the soil. As early as 1860 there is record of a period of business and agricultural depression. (5999).



- (1) Way cleared for the Bankhead Bill.

GALVESTON NEWS (CO) 2/11. \* \* \* \* An obvious objection to the Bankhead Bill is the difficulty of enforcing its provisions. An extensive organization will be required, which means the entrenchment of another bureau interested in perpetuating the authority it represents. (951567).

- (2) AAA relief hurts cotton farmer more than surplus.

MILWAUKEE LEADER SOC. 2/24. Find share-cropper seldom got one penny of benefit check for destroying crop. (95362).

- (3) Wallace's abrupt about face on cotton tax plan.

SIOUX CITY JOURNAL IR. 2/25. (Wash.) (By Kirk Simpson) \* \* \* \* What-ever the underlying reasons for Wallace's shift to a compulsory program as to cotton, the farm relief program as a whole, and particularly as to its long-range aspects rather than immediate overproduction, still stands so far as President Roosevelt is concerned where he left it last March in approving the many sided farm bill. (6163\*).

- (4) Compelling cotton cuts.

LOS ANGELES TIMES IR. 2/19. \* \* \* \* A direct subsidy for farmers would probably be cheaper, more effective and less burdensome on consumers than these elaborate schemes for market control and raising prices. (6160\*).

- (5) Textile production up.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD ID. 2/24. (Edit.) An outburst of activity in the textile industry is recorded in the findings of a survey conducted by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. For this much credit is given to improvement in operating conditions through elimination of cut-throat competition by NRA codes, with the result, the survey report states, that operations are now on the soundest basis since before the war. (6001\*).

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#### BEEF--PACKERS

- (6) Beef producer parley called.

SIOUX CITY JOURNAL IR. 2/25. Meeting in Des Moines March 7 Iowa beef producers will decide what they will do regarding cooperation with the AAA in a program of production control and benefit payments. (6167\*).

- (7) Packers fight U.S. charge of price control.

OMAHA BEE-NEWS I. 2/23. (Wash. AP) Ten of the country's largest packing companies were girding to fight accusations of Secretary Wallace that they had fixed retail meat prices and apportioned sales. (5947\*).



- (1) Packers deny charges of meat price fixing.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE R. 2/23. (Chicago AP) Swift & Co., Counsel calls suit a surprise. Meat packers entered a general denial today to the allegations of unfair practices contained in the suits filed earlier by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in Washington against ten firms charging collusion to fix meat prices. (5764\*).

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- (2) Packers Flay Wearin stand.

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 2/22. In charging that the packing industry is not keeping faith with the recovery program, Representative Wearin of Iowa is "distinctly at odds with the statement made last week by a member of the President's cabinet," the Institute of American Meat Packers declared Wednesday. "At the hearing last Friday on the Connery bill, Secretary Perkins singled out the meat packing industry as one of the few large industries in the country in which employment today equals or exceeds employment in the base year, 1926.

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- (3) Bewildering distinctions.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 2/24. (Edit.) This editorial in commenting on the charges made by Secretary Wallace against the meat-packing interests, states that "There appears to be a lack of team work between the various parts of the Government's administrative machinery when the packing industry is charged with collusive price fixing by the Department of Agriculture. For the recovery act encourages a type of agreement among competitors which directly or indirectly results in control of prices. (6051\*).

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- (4) Surprise. Secy. Wallace's action against Packers.

CANTON OHIO REPOSITORY-NEWS IR. 2/26. (Edit.) It is obvious from their protests that the packers are deeply grieved and surprised at the Secretary's action in complaints made against them for restraint of trade. Under the NRA they and other manufacturers of big business were encouraged to believe that a lot of the anti-trust business was going to be forgotten. \* \* \* \* What they have done and haven't done is a matter for the courts to determine. They have cooperated for their common good is the charge. There is nothing wrong with that except that Sec. Wallace evidently feels that the interests of the farmers were adversely affected by this particular kind of cooperation. \* \* \* \* Now the Sec. Wallace files cause against them for actions which seem to have been condoned in a general sense by the suspension of the anti-trust laws. One wonders whether Mr. Wallace expects to sustain charges or whether he has served his principal purpose by the mere act of making them. (956188).

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- (5) Two codes seen in meat packing controversies.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS I. 2/24. (By John A. Mirt.) The meat packing industry is wondering whether there are two codes of ethics, one for trade and the other for the government. It is still fresh in the minds of all concerned that the government has been and still is active in attempting to fix prices--in the livestock industry along with other fields of endeavor in which the farmer is concerned. (6157\*).

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- (1) A question in prices.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. UNION.. R. 2/27. (Edit.) "It is natural that a state of mental confusion should arise between the govt's efforts to apply concerted measures for a rise of prices, on the one hand, while at the same time proceeding to bring business men to time for alleged infractions of anti-trust laws that the NRA has automatically shelved to a large extent. Thus far not much has been done to clarify this situation. We are simply told that the antitrust laws are still in force and should be obeyed. \* \* \* \* As the issue relates to one of the great food staples, the public is naturally interested in its revival at a time when prices, whether from govt. influences or otherwise, are again rising. (956187).

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#### MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES

##### CORN-HOG

- (2) Corn-Hog plan signing speeds up in Nebraska.

DENVER POST I. 2/11. Complete enrollment is expected by February 24. (5952\*).

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- (3) Canadian hog men prosper without AAA.

(Montreal) MILWAUKEE LEADER SOC. 2/24. Canadian hog raisers, lacking any AAA hog-corn plan or any other alphabetical government bureau, are finding restored price levels through the cultivation of export markets. (95388).

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- (4) Black strap molasses.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS STAR IR. 2/23. (Edit.) The removal of restrictions on manufactured alcohol from black strap molasses for a period of 45 days is a severe blow to the agricultural interests of the Middle West. This action clearly favors imports in Cuba at the disadvantage of distilling interests in the Middle West. \* \* \* \* In addition to the injury done to the American distilling interests, it is proposed to still further permit imports of black strap beyond that period. No greater aid can be rendered the farmer than keeping black strap out of the country. (956192).

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##### SMALL GRAINS

- (5) Notable Achievement -- Wheat adjustment program.

RENO - NEVADA STATE JOURNAL I. 2/13. The carrying out of the wheat program is a notable example of what is being accomplished by the AAA, as well as showing something of the tremendous scope of the entire recovery program. (951770).

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- (6) Prospective changes in codes give wheat a push upward.

DENVER POST I. 2/15. Higher prices for wheat accompanied Washington unofficial intimations that the proposed restrictive national grain exchange code and the stock exchange code would be modified. (5931\*).

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- (1) Canadian wheat control problem may solve itself.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE R. 2/25 (Ottawa). The Bennett ministry will introduce a marketing act, designed to promote more profitable and economical marketing of farm products, such efforts to coordinate the existing co-operative farmers' pools and boards. (5930\*)

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- (2) Farm elevator association to scan grain embargo plan

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL IR. 2/22. Resolutions urging embargoes be placed on rye and barley to protect the American farmer and that Congress vote no restrictions against grain trading which would go beyond provisions of the grain trade code were to be presented to the Farmers Elevator Assn. at the closing session of its three-day convention. (95369)

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- (3) Montet opposes reclamation of Texas rice land.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES - PICAYUNE ID. 2/26. Believes additional acreage should not be brought in at present. (6515\*)

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- (4) The novel rice control program.

N. Y. JOURNAL COMMERCE 2/24. (Edit.) \* \* \* \* Elimination of over-production and a doubling of the farm price of rice from the depression low level are important advantages which will accrue to the farmer as a result of this rice control program. On the other hand, the sharp price advance has already greatly reduced American exports of rice and is likely to eliminate this trade, causing a permanent narrowing of the market. This is a danger inherent in most of the allotment plans which have thus far been formulated.

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#### CITRUS

- (5) Orange market tone improves.

LOS ANGELES TIMES IR. 2/23. Growers' Exchange Bulletin more optimistic. January sales increase and prices advance. Benefit of shipping control policy noted. (6067\*)

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- (6) Staying the injunction.

TAMPA - FLORIDA TRIBUNE D. 2/13. (Edit.) It did not take the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals long to set aside Judge Akerman's order enjoining the operations of the Florida Citrus Control Board. When and if the Fla. case goes before the Supreme Court, that Court, it is confidently believed, will recur to its recent opinion on the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law. \* \* \* \* "We must never forget that it is a Constitution we are expounding, a Constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and, consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs." (951774)

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## TOBACCO

- (1) Tobacco tax changes eyed.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL I. 2/28 (Wash. AP) Announcement that hearings would begin before a House Ways and Means Subcommittee March 12 with a view to revising taxes on tobacco and its products was made today by Representative Vinson of Kentucky, chairman. (6516\*)

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## COCONUT OIL

- (2) Danger in the Coconut Oil Tax.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. I. 2/28. The proposal now pending in Congress to put an excise tax of five cents a pound on all incoming cocoanut oils presumably is intended to help the farmer by raising the price of oleomargarine and thus protecting the butter market. On the face of it this is laudable enough, but the framers of the bill evidently lose sight of the fact that it might, in its present form, do a very serious injury to at least two manufacturing industries. (6205\*)

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## POULTRY-EGGS

- (3) Poultrymen Band for Cooperative Handling of Eggs.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES - PICAYUNE ID. 3/1 (Laurel, Miss.) (6416\*)

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## CROP DAMAGE

- (4) Bugs causing crop damage in six states.

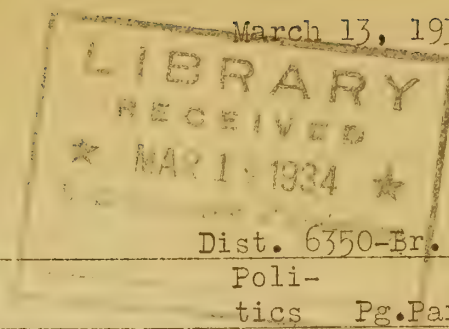
DENVER POST I. 2/12. Infestation of chinchies worst in over 40 years. (5958\*)

- (5) Grasshoppers threat to growing grain.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE IR. 2/21. Northwestern states and Canadian provinces are threatened with one of the most destructive invasions of grasshoppers. (5957\*)



A. A. A.  
Press Comments  
Summary and Digest.



Room 2238, South Bldg.

Dist. 6350-Br. 654.

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Note: Clippings available in the A.A.A. files are indicated with an asterisk placed after number following each item, i.e., (6046\*)



EDITORIALS -- IRO

(1) Courageous wisdom

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD ID. 2/22. You have to hand it to Secretary Wallace. He stands out in Washington as a man who insists on facing the facts and on having the people do the same thing. The pamphlet he wrote for the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation is proof positive of the high quality and independence of his thinking. (6046\*)

(2) Mr. Wallace's alternatives.

POST DEMOCRAT (St. Louis, Mo.) I. 2/23. Whatever may be thought of the various devices for the relief of the farmer for which Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is officially responsible, it can be said of Mr. Wallace that he is not fooling himself, nor is he attempting to fool the farmers of the American people generally. Repeatedly he has pointed to the alternatives which confront the country in the matter of agricultural surpluses. \* \* \* There is no doubt that as long as we continue to produce more than we can consume and we are unable to dispose of our surpluses abroad, agriculture is bound to a policy of disaster. \* \* \* The great mistake of the last administration, the one that had most to do with the downfall of the Republican party, was the passage of the tariff bill that raised so formidable a barrier to foreign trade. Yet after a year of Democratic control that law remains undisturbed. Secretary Wallace evidently perceives that a drastic downward revision of that law is neither practicable nor desirable in the present circumstances. \* \* \* This much is certain, sooner or later tariff walls will have to come down if we are to revive a satisfactory foreign trade. Secretary Wallace is right about that. (956430)

(3) Davis criticises Roosevelt.

CHARLESTON GAZETTE D. 3/7. As a matter of interest to the people of West Virginia, and with deep regret, we give publicity to the criticism made by John W. Davis. \* \* \* It must be conceded that it would be disastrous to turn back now when business is improving rapidly, since Roosevelt has three years more to serve. Why then harass him with wise cracks? To return to the "prosaic process" of Hoover and Mellon is impossible - unthinkable. For the Democratic candidate in 1924 to join the candidate of 1928 in giving aid and comfort to the apostles of governmental and economic failure, that is a record in American history that demonstrates the wisdom of the Chicago convention of 1932. The people know that Roosevelt's diagnosis is right - the people against entrenched privilege and long acquiescence in hoary-headed error. (6676\*)

EDITORIALS - CON

(4) That price fixing decision.

STATE JOURNAL I. (Lansing, Mich.) 3/7. That the common good is paramount to any individual good is generally considered to be chief tenet in sound government. \* \* \* But though the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number is incontestable, yet, it is impossible to understand how a bare majority of the supreme court stretched that principle to cover price fixing. (6694\*)



(1) When and how long?

CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 3/7. It is getting so that any reference to the bill of rights or any recognition that the individual has any rights against regulation by his government, sounds bitter-endish even to conservatives, so completely has a popular administration which seeks to regulate everything captured the imagination of the American people. \* \* \* Though of course arbitrarily limited to a two-year period, the Recovery Act, according to the President, is now to become permanent and all the regimentation, all the abnormal regulation predicated upon it must stand for the future. \* \* \* There can be little doubt that the principles of the NRA and the AAA as now applied will continue in use no matter what administration comes to Washington in the future, but it will be well to have the legal backing, the legal assent to permanent regimentation. (6736\*)

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(2) Tugwell versus American industry.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER I. 2/19. In discussing the new text book of which Mr. Tugwell is co-author, this editorial states that government ownership and subordinating the profit motive are not likely to make the Tugwell program very hopeful for business, which has been free from any great excess of sinful profits for some time past. Experienced business men struggling through the New Deal's complexities have the peculiar idea that business welfare and social welfare are not antagonistic. They even go so far as to believe that moderate profits would enable them to enlarge their activities, add to the number of their employees and speed recovery. But they realize that so long as Mr. Tugwell and his young professorial friends have the floor, sound business and the social welfare that goes with it form a discarded theory. (952411)

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(3) There's a limit.

BEACON JOURNAL IR. 3/2. (Akron, Ohio) Something is happening at Washington that gives the country reason to applaud. It is the growing disposition of democratic leadership in Congress to put the acid test to some of the later audacious proposals of the brain trust. In the early days of the new deal anything that came from that allied branch of govt. was instantly franked into law. It is not so now, and the professors have to prove their case before they can get serious congressional attention for their fantastic plans and theories. \* \* \* Congress should now go the whole way in taking the blunders and claptrap out of the various charts and prescriptions of the brain trust to usher the nation by a short cut to the millennium. The worst offender in this line has been the Agri. Dept., guided by the superior genius of Dr. Tugwell. \* \* \* While Tugwell and his school of reformers were spending a portion of their billions to destroy production, plow up cotton, and kill off the hogs, other divisions of govt. were supporting hundreds of experiment stations to boost agri. products to a higher total. In the West we are building irrigation dams at the cost of hundreds of millions to bring vast areas of new land under cultivation, further to depress the returns from that now under the plow. One bureaucratic group wants to abolish poverty by abolishing plenty. The other would have the granaries and warehouses burst with surpluses (958561)

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(1) Seeds from Bedlam.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE IR. 2/18. The appropriations bill contains an item which will reward thought. It is to provide 35 million dollars for seed loans. The citizen may sit down with his Washington jigsaw puzzle and try to fit that piece in. Congress now proposes to make it harder, and possibly with Mr. Wallace's consent, by scattering 35 million dollars of free seeds upon the fruitful earth, whose malevolent productiveness has brought us to our present pass. \* \* \* Congressmen are allowed to go to the Walter Reed Hospital free. Other privileges should be extended. They should be invited to walk into any insane asylum as honored inmates and pressed to stay a long while. (952271)

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(2) Mr. Wallace's retreat into the wilderness.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. IR. 2/20. Sec. Wallace's prospectus on the planned American future is a message of despair. It assumes, contrary to experience and sound reasoning, that the country has reached its heights and that the decline must be managed to avert disaster. The Sec. of Agri., studying his surpluses and observing the idle industrial plant, can reach only the disheartening conclusion that America must submit to a permanent curtailment of activity. \* \* \* White civilization in its evolutionary processes will not sustain the Sec. of Agri. \* \* \* Mr. Wallace's pessimistic predictions may fall in the midst of gloom, but it happens that from the various sciences are coming many indications that instead of a recession there is about to be another of the great forward movements. \* \* \* The planners may retard the development which otherwise would come more quickly to carry civilization ahead, but the probability of their ultimate victory over the desires and forces of people accustomed to a better and freer way of life may be denied. The planners, being wrong, cannot prevail. What they are trying to shackle will be too strong for them. Otherwise we might all be forced to concede the danger if not the inevitability of Mr. Wallace's retreat into the wilderness. (6043\*)

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(3) The price of nationalism.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE R. 2/23. Sec. Wallace leaves no question in the mind of any one as to the effect on the economic life of this country that a continuance of a growing trend toward economic nationalism would have. The nation must prepare itself, he says in a recent magazine article, for "fundamental planning and regimentation of agriculture and industry far beyond that which any one has yet suggested" if our economy is to be self-contained. \* \* \* While such terms as "fundamental planning" and "regimentation" are likely to be vague to most of us, there is no mistaking the contraction in the agricultural and industrial plants of the country that would be necessary if we are considering a purely self-contained economy. Prof. Jesness and Dowell point out in their study of the export market in relation to agriculture, the elimination of cotton exports would require an abandonment of over half of the present cotton acreage. "A program as drastic as this is unthinkable," says this study, "because it would be disastrous to the agriculture of much of the cotton belt." \* \* \* Unfortunately, the choice of our trade policies is not entirely a free one. Tendencies abroad as well as at home must be considered, and in the foreign field the same tendencies toward economic nationalism have been gaining ground since the war. (957709)



(1) The wrong answer.

STAR (Seattle, Wash.) I. 2/24. The AAA program for raising the price of commodities by paying farmers to plow under their crops and slaughter livestock is already on the verge of the inevitable breakdown which was predicted in this column last summer. \* \* \* Now there is danger in the advocacy of dictatorship to replace the farm allotment program. Such a thing would mean fascism and sacrifice of all individualistic liberties. And, even with that, there would be no economic gain for the farmers. For those who expect to sell what they produce in a market in which high prices are maintained by compulsory exclusion of competitors, must be prepared to buy whatever they consume in similar markets. (956785)

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(2) The NRA program and the farmer.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 3/8. Maladjustment between prices of farm commodities and other products was one of the outstanding problems generated by the deflation of the past few years. \* \* \* Since the farm population constitutes approximately one-quarter of the American people, and a very large additional group depends upon the buying of farmers for their livelihood, it is not surprising that one of the first measures formulated by the present Administration was the AAA. \* \* \* The ratio of farm product prices to those of non-agricultural commodities rose from 62 percent of 1926 parity in February to 83 percent in July. During the late summer and early fall of last year this upward trend in farm purchasing power was checked by two developments - - a reaction in agricultural prices and a substantial rise in prices of manufactured articles. \* \* \* By October the ratio of prices of farm products to other commodities therefore, had receded to 72 percent. (6784\*)

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NEWS COLUMNS - PRO

(3) Nebraska farm values up \$108,000,000 in year.

CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 3/5. Figure based on crop, live stock quotations March 1, 1934 and 1933. (6651\*)

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(4) Farm leaders see progress.

LINCOLN STAR I. 3/5. Say Roosevelt program has brought results during year. (6655\*)

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(5) Improved outlook is seen for farmers.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION D. 3/4. (Tifton, Ga.AP) Georgia farmers face a vastly improved agricultural situation as they prepare for the 1934 planting season, is the opinion of the State Agricultural Agent for Southwest Georgia. (6561\*)

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(6) A farm plan is vital.

KANSAS CITY STAR I. 3/6. Regardless of the recovery of foreign markets, America must have a planned agriculture, is the opinion of E.A.O'Neal, Pres. of the American Farm Bureau Federation. \* \* \* Agriculture can fit the huge jigsaw of its far-flung plant into a smoothly working machine through co-operation of its units under the direction of the AAA without recourse to govt. licensing.

AAA - Agriculture General - NEWS COLUMNS - PRO. cont'd.

(1) Scores Davis as AAA critic

DES MOINES REGISTER IR. 3/1. (Los Angeles, AP) Thomas D. Campbell Montana rancher, who at one time ranked as the nation's largest individual producer of wheat, criticized John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924, as an "unfair and uninformed critic" of the AAA. Campbell declared the AAA was "the greatest factor" in national recovery. (6329\*)

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(2) AAA doing all it can with enormous job.

DAILY OKLAHOMAN D 3/2. Task of bringing farmer out of depression overwhelming. No one is certain. Future to tell about success or failure BUT THEY ARE TRYING. (Clarence Roberts) (6611\*)

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(3) Rural buying is big factor in trade upturn.

OMAHA BEE-NEWS I. 3/4. The illusion persists that farm relief entails a drain on the gainfully employed in the cities. \* \* \* The newer economics is based on a recognition that affluence must rest on economic balance - on an equilibrium among the vast social groups. The goal is to create conditions under which the freest circulation of goods and services can take place. This time disparity requires the jacking up of farm prices. It is conceivable that crop shortages and overproduction in the cities will result in an impasse requiring relative increase in the prices of urban manufactured goods. (6774\*)

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(4) Subsistence Farming.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE R. 3/3. (Wash.) The administration's new relief plan will be started March 5 in several predominately agricultural States to give immediate assistance to distressed tenant and other farmers unable to eke out more than a bare subsistence. (6763\*)

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(5) Farmers pledge Roosevelt Help.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR IR. 3/8. Delegates to the annual convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Assn. yesterday pledged their support to President Roosevelt "in his efforts to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar and to place agriculture on a commodity price parity basis with all other industries." The President was urged to use all the power invested in him by Congress, including the issuance of United States notes, if necessary to attain these ends. (6719\*)

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(6) Supreme Court upholds price fixing.

NEW YORK TIMES ID 3/6. Seldom has such a sharp clash of ideas and arguments occurred among the nine Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Roberts's opinion insisted that government could not exist, if the citizen might at will use his property to the detriment of his fellows, but Justice McReynolds held that legislative power to fix prices in an emergency meant ultimate "anarchy and despotism." (98732)

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AAA - Agricultural General - NEWS COLUMNS - PRO, cont'd.

(1) Farmers told big problems is marketing.

SENTINEL (Milwaukee, Wisc.) IR-3/3 (West Salem, Wisc.) That agricultural marketing constitutes the third great phase of farming in Wisconsin and that it offers the greatest challenge to the business ability of Wisconsin farmers, was the message which Gov. A. G. Schmedeman delivered before the Guernsey Breeders' Assn. \* \* \* "Agriculture is suffering from certain definite ills which it is our job to cure" the governor said. "Let us follow the lead of sound co-operative organization and not chase after half-baked schemes which seem to offer an easy solution, but which after all prove to be quacks." (99114)

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(2) Farmers may get funds for more conveniences.

DES MOINES REGISTER IR 3/4. Bathtub for every home possible slogan. (Wash. Staff Writer) The plan has not reached a definite form as yet but the emergency relief council has it under consideration and economists in the Dept. of Agri. have been assisting in the development of a loan scheme. The idea calls for loans of \$200 to \$300 to modernize farm homes and purchase equipment. Federal funds would be provided and repaid over a long time period, according to the plan as outlined here recently by Mordecai Ezekiel. (65584)

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(3) AAA making progress Prof. Clark asserts.

CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER I. 2/7. Farmers' failure to co-operate main obstacle in crop drive. (6751\*)

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(4) Reno indorses meeting here.

DES MOINES REGISTER IR 3/5. Milo Reno, National Farmers Holiday Assn. Pres., indorsed objectives of a conference of 15 midwestern governors to be held here next week end in a radio address Sunday. \* \* \* "The governors really hold the fate of agriculture in their hands. Resolutions passed at their first meeting clearly evidenced their knowledge as to what the farmer is entitled and remedies that are fundamental." (6645\*)

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(5) Norman Thomas asks for world planning.

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH ID. 3/2 (N.Y. AP) "No escape from conclusion of Wallace that America must choose." \* \* \* "As a Socialist sees it, the same argument that makes national planning imperative makes world planning the ultimate goal." Such planning must lay low most tariff barriers and treat the problem from the standpoint of the well-being of workers in Africa no less than in America" \* \* \* Suggest that "the workers of the world unite." (6609\*)

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## C O T T O N

### EDITORIALS - PRO

#### (1) Toward "Regimentation:"

NEW YORK TIMES ID. 3/7. The alternative to the Bankhead Bill is recovery of our lost foreign trade, and for this purpose the President has requested executive authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. More and more, circumstances are shaping for Congress a choice between measures of the Bankhead type and revisions of a tariff system which is inconsistent with our creditor position. (958464)

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#### (2) About compulsory cotton production.

COLUMBIA, S. C. STATE D. 3/3. (The amended compulsory cotton control bill) \* \* \* From every viewpoint a sustained but less drastic reduction over a period of two or three years seems better for all interests than a drastic reduction in one year. \* \* \* Unnecessary jolts in business are very undesirable, and the South's cotton production is a huge business, employing millions of workers. Those workers must have opportunity to earn their living somewhere - or they must be fed by the government. \* \* \* A more moderate reduction would be less likely to frighten foreign spinners, or incite them to encourage increased production in other countries. It would be unwise to ignore foreign fears or sentiment for we by no means have absolute control of the situation. Finally, the less drastic use of these extraordinary powers which the government proposes to assume, the more prospect of ready compliance, the less hardship upon workers in the South. Americans are addicted to much stupid hurry. Also bullheadedness. This compulsory control is something new; something jarring to many. Common sense and reason can be used with excellent results. The State favors using them. There is no need to jam down the brakes when on a greasy road. (958467)

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#### (3) Farm bonuses and farm organization.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE R. 3/4. To questionnaires sent out to farmers and others concerned. Analysis of 22,000 replies has shown that no less than 95 percent favor compulsion. \* \* \* It serves to discount the view that the agrarians have seen nothing in the whole farm relief structure beyond the chance to grab off cash bonuses while the money holds out. \* \* \* It was after all, government power which made possible, by means of tariff and the corporation charter, the large-scale, modern organization of industrial extractive and commercial enterprise. The reasons why agriculture was not able to take similar advantage of these instruments are numerous and varied, but to the more imaginative members of the New Deal they have served only to suggest the necessity for finding new governmental instruments of which agriculture can take advantage in order to regain its place in the sun of our total economy. This is at least one of the aims which have been constantly behind the AAA plans; and the cotton producers' vote for compulsion would hint, at least, that the farmer is beginning to see the point. (957990)

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COTTON - EDITORIALS - PRO, cont'd.

(1) The President on cotton.

JOURNAL (Providence, R.I.) I. 2/19. \* \* \* But with all its faults, the voluntary system of crop control which has been operating through the AAA is preferable to a mandatory system established by statutory law. If the Bankhead Bill ultimately becomes law - as it seemingly will inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt has given its purpose his personal indorsement - at least one tremendously important division of American farming will have passed in less than a year from an independent, privately-controlled business to a transitory stage of partial Government control, exercised through payments to planters who would do the Government's bidding, and finally to absolute Government domination. This may be an effective way of eliminating domestic cotton surpluses and raising the price of the commodity. But it obviously completely transforms the status of the cotton planter in American agriculture. He becomes a part of a Government planned economy regardless of whether he knows what that means or whether he wants to remain an independent tiller of the soil. (952682)

EDITORIALS - CON

(2) Courting trouble.

NEW YORK SUN I. 2/20. President Roosevelt's unqualified indorsement of the Bankhead bills "in principle" cannot but bring consternation to many of his loyal supporters in the Cotton Belt. \* \* \* It is conceivable that producers in Texas might be persuaded to make such a sacrifice for the benefit of the cotton trade as a whole. But it is one thing to ask them voluntarily to do it and quite another to compel them by Federal legislation. Nor will the farmers of Texas alone resent any such attempt at regimentation of agriculture from Washington. The Administration should be well advised that in trying to put this plan over it is courting trouble. (952678)

(3) Cotton control - Bankhead Bill.

NEW YORK SUN I. 3/5. As revised by the House Committee on Agriculture the Bankhead bill leaves to the discretion of the Sec. of Agri. wide powers of crop control. \* \* \* Regardless of the high purpose which the incumbent of the office of Secretary may bring to the task, the problem is one which will not lend itself to even the most exhaustive statistical analysis. \* \* \* To the din of protest which will come from the planter, the shipper, and the manufacturer, will be added the clamor of legislators from cotton producing States. It is inevitable that this uproar will exert an unhealthful influence on the cotton market at a time when stability is needed. (958463)

(1) Shall compulsion be used?

BANNER (Nashville, Tenn.) ID 2/19. \* \* \* The Bankhead Bill contemplates a permanent governmental policy as to cotton; not a temporary one. Is Congress and is the country ready to see a system of licensing and compulsion placed upon American agriculture? That such procedure would be revolutionary and un-American can scarcely be denied. As Washington dispatches indicate, the licensing of cotton producers would soon be followed by a compulsion placed upon tobacco, wheat, corn, livestock, and every major farm product.\*\* History is being made at Washington rapidly these days. \* \* \* The pending legislation is far more than an experiment. It contains the essentials of an economic, social and political revolutionary policy of government, on the threshold of which Congress and the South should pause and take their bearings. (953344)

(2) Begging for trouble.

HERALD SUN (Durham, N.C.) I 2/18. \* \* \* Under the terms of the Bankhead Bill the Sec. of Agri. and his assistants would allocate the 9,500,000 bales among the several states and ultimately tell each grower how many bales he may grow for sale. \* \* \* In other words, it is proposed that the Federal Govt., by force, allow a Texas citizen to grow three times as much cotton as a citizen in any of the other states. As a practical proposition the Texas citizen is situated so that he can and should go in for more cotton growing than the Georgia or South Carolina citizen. But who believes that the federal govt., can, should, or ought to regulate farming to this extent? Is there anyone who honestly believes that the cotton growers want this sort of crop control? \* \* \* It is the "principle" involved in the Bankhead Bill that makes it objectionable. Any attempt to regiment American farmers to the extent of telling them how much of a certain crop they can grow is dangerous and unwarranted, and whoever advocates it, be he President, senator, cotton-grower, or professional politician, is playing with an explosive that is capable of wrecking the best government there is. It will not work and, if it would, thoughtful Americans would not like it. Following the President is all right and now is hardly the time to start a revolt. But we can't stomach the "principle" involved in the Bankhead Bill. \* \* \* People like to think they are their own masters, even when it is nothing more than an idle thought. Let's stick to the Wallace scheme that offers a "bribe" to farmers to reduce their crop. (963126)

(3) To tax cotton out of existence.

STATE JOURNAL (Lansing, Mich.) I. 3/3. \* \* \* The Bankhead measure proposes the strange expedient of taxing a portion of the cotton crop out of existence. In other words government opinion of how much cotton a planter may raise is substituted for individual opinion \* \* \* The Texas paper says it is easily within comprehension that the effect of the bill, if it passes will be to bring about conditions which it says may be described as cruel. \* \* \* As Walter Lipman pointed out weeks ago, the administration activities look toward reform and recovery. It would seem that too much is being done in the name of reform and too little for recovery. Unless private business gets going, the vast spending program must eventually fail. That is observable by anyone. (6527\*)



(1) Qualms.

EVENING POST (Charleston, S.C.) ID 2/14. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace reiterates his "fundamental opposition" to the principle of compulsory cotton control, but has consented to the Bankhead bill because the majority of planters want it. \* \* \* Mr. Wallace is seeing ghosts of Democracy as the cards fall in the New Deal. He is harking back to principles which have been buried. He is even considering the rights of minorities. This is a dangerous frame of mind for so prominent a member of the administration to be taking. \* \* \* And there, too, is Representative Jones, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, suggesting that a compulsory plan for raising prices "might cause irritation and be subject to legal attack." Who, for heaven's sake, would be irritated and who would care if anybody was? And as to legal attack on any program decreed, surely nobody in authority can be seriously concerned about that. What are the courts for if not to legalize every phase of every "drastic program" that may be fabricated by a beneficent government, under the all-embracing doctrine of "emergency"? \* \* \* Secretary Wallace and Chairman Jones need to be equilibrated. They have been looking over the side at the dizzy heights to which they have soared and they are somewhat shaken. They must look up, not down! Democratic principles, rights of minorities, legality, these are all left on the ground. \* \* \* The Bankhead compulsory cotton control plan is a monstrous and an impracticable device. It would require a veritable army of bureau officials to administer it--perhaps more than the number of planters. It might be made to work in Russia for a time, but even there the dull peasants would revolt against it in a little while. It is inconceivable that American farmers would submit to it for even a single season--if that is a valid consideration. (952680)

(2) The boss "regimenter" says there's a way out.

GAZETTE, (Little Rock, Ark.) I. 2/20. It was the AAA to which former Secy of Agri. Hyde especially referred in his dismal forecast of a nation "regimented and gagged" by federal authority. \* \* \* Former Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills asked in a speech at Topeka how long it would be "Before each farmer has to take out a license to cultivate his own farm." \* \* \* But here comes the head regimenter, Secy of Agri. Wallace, declaring that farming in the United States is now at the crossroads, one leading to universal compulsory crop control, the other back to operation of farms on the basis to which the nation has always been accustomed. \* \* \* In this decision the South, because of its dependence on cotton, has of course a stake of the most vital importance. If we grew cotton solely for sale in a "self-contained America" we should have to reduce production, acreage and labor demand practically by one half. (953588)

EDITORIALS

(3) The Cotton Control Bill.

NEWS. (Greenville, S.C.) ID. 3/4. As finally reported by the House

committee, the Bankhead cotton control bill is somewhat better than earlier reports of the committee action had indicated. \* \* \* For it must not be overlooked that any attempt over a period of years to create a shortage of American cotton will inevitably result in development of foreign cotton production in a degree that will absorb much of our present world market. Compulsory restriction of domestic production is justified as an emergency measure to reduce the carryover; but if it becomes recognized as a national policy of indefinite duration, other areas suitable for cotton growing will not fail to take note of the situation. (958462)

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(1) Cotton may again bring prosperity to South.

AUGUSTA, GA. HERALD. D. 2/23. An economic expert of the Dept of Agri., has just returned from a tour of the cotton growing areas of other lands, and reports that production of the staple has reached its high point and that the world must continue to look largely to America for its cotton. \* \* \* Diversification of crops and a reasonable reduction of cotton acreage is all right, and will benefit the farmer, but at the same time if foreign markets can be prevailed upon to increase their purchases of American cotton and at a price profitable to the farmer, it is to the South's interest to provide the commodity. \* \* \* Since it now appears that the foreign demand is increasing, and proper trade relations will further the movement, it is more important to stimulate sales abroad than to sharply reduce the crop the South is able to produce. A reduced cotton acreage will further complicate the unemployment problem in the South, and that other crops grown in the place of cotton may be marketed with greater difficulty than the staple itself. (958465)

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NEWS COLUMNS.

(2) Large cotton crop seen despite cut.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL. D. 3/3 (By Leroy Pope.) Twice as much fertilizer is bought as last year. Agricultural and business leaders alarmed at danger of intensive cultivation, see hope in weather. (6526\*).

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(3) Cotton - swindling our customers.

DAILY OKLAHOMAN. D. 3/6. Spinners of England, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium and other spinning countries join in the complaint that a very large percentage of American cotton bales are falsely packed for purposes of deception. \* \* \* It is charged by an operator of 5,000,000 spindles at Bolton that his spinners have found trash in the center of American cotton bales that six inches of good cotton on the outside. \* \* \* There is only one possible end to the story if the condition complained of is as bad as it is represented and if it is not corrected. Europeans will purchase cotton elsewhere just as fast as the cotton-producing areas of Egypt, India and Russia can be developed. (6812\*)



- (1) Producers to fight rayon processing tax.

SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER. I. 3/5. (New York) Plans of the administration to extend the cotton processing tax to rayon and other synthetic fabrics, will, from present indications in the trade, meet with determined opposition. In fact it was indicated by one executive of a leading producer the trade will challenge in the courts the constitutionality of any such levy. (6813\*)

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S U G A R

EDITORIALS - PRO.

- (1) "The natural" growth of U.S. Sugar.

REGISTER. (Des Moines, Ia.) IR. 2/27. The Baltimore Evening Sun singles out for emphasis a delightful phrase in the telegram of protest sent to Secretary Wallace by the governor of Colorado on the sugar program, sent because of the governor's fear that gradual elimination of the domestic beet sugar industry was contemplated at Washington. \* \* \* Of course, as the Sun points out, there has been nothing "natural" about the growth of the domestic sugar industry. Its growth has been utterly dependent on enormous subsidies in the form of protective tariffs. \* \* \* Indirect subsidies to favored industries always tend to multiply themselves. This one is a particularly absurd example from the economic standpoint. Yet the governor of Colorado was, one is obliged to assume, utterly unconscious of the irony in his message of violent protest. \* \* \* It is a sample of what we must expect from every quarter if we try to do anything intelligent about repairing our world trade. \* \* \* Let it be repeated for the thousandth time that tariff subsidies to inefficient industries are doles as truly as gifts of public money to idle working men are doles, and that they have precisely the same demoralizing effect, confirming them in inefficiency and making ever more insatiable their appetite for gifts.

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- (2) A tempest in a sugar bowl.

HELENA, MONT. INDEPENDENT. ID. 2/23. \* \* \* The beet sugar producers are needlessly excited. They should be calm and not start the revolution until they look the real figures squarely in the face. They have had almost 22 percent of the sugar consumption in the United States, while the cane sugar people have had only about 5 percent. Our insular possessions have had the lion's share, almost 48 percent, while all the foreign sugar imported from Cuba and elsewhere amounts to only 25.5 percent. The President's proposal does not change the percentage much except to offer the beet sugar producers an opportunity to market more sugar than they did in 1932. If this is going to "ruin the industry" perhaps it better be reorganized along business lines so it will not be so easily ruined. (956399)

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## (1) Lack of understanding.

DAILY MISSOULIAN. ID. (Mont.) 2/28. The president of the Mountain States Beet Sugar Growers' Association expressed doubt that any member of the growers' delegation now in the Capital understands completely the calculations and intended methods of the administration in regard to sugar. He thus places his finger on the one point that more than any other has caused doubt and uncertainty in the mind of the average person. Washington has been making a mighty effort to find a common denominator by means of which production, acreage, and prices, all can be made to come out right in the end, though the old law of supply and demand has to be completely ignored in the process. The calculations have had to be made by headquarters experts most of whom are long on theory and short on practical experience. \* \* \* But the man who has been growing so many acres of sugar beets and getting an average of so much per ton for his product in a market that has to have outside help to obtain a normal supply, can't understand why he should be asked to cut down on what he has been producing in order that somebody else may have the chance to supply a few million tons more. \* \* \* So it is easy to understand why the man who expects to get his money out of sugar beets this year, can't get it through his head what Washington is driving at. (957803)

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EDITORIALS - CON.

## (2) Sugar and Roosevelt.

ITEM. (New Orleans, La.) ID. 2/23. We could see no justification for an interpretation that a number of Congressmen from the beet-sugar states put on a recent statement by the President concerning this commodity. They said that he really wants to abolish sugar-growing in this country entirely, or at any rate beet-sugar-growing. We couldn't read any such idea into his language. \* \* \* Nobody who remembers the way sugar jumped to 40 cents a pound during the late War,--because most of our ships and everybody else's were ferrying troops and army supplies to Europe,--will be comfortable under the possibility of another war, without a little sugar in our own backyard. We were not blockaded at all during the late unpleasantness. The effect was bad enough even so. What WOULD it be if any enemy blockaded us,--and we did not have a pound of sugar here at home. Nor is it at all impracticable for a combination of foreign sea powers to blockade us, and our Mexican neighbors combined, very effectively. We have always felt, for that reason alone, that we should keep our sugar-production at least up to its past maximum, with facilities for enlarging the output in emergencies. (956682)

## (3) A bad bill.

FREE PRESS (Detroit, Mich.) IR. 2/19. The union of Representatives of 10 states to fight the new Administration sugar quota bill, has in it nothing political nor partisan. The action is a defensive, self preservative move to defeat an injurious and difficult-to-understand attack upon a legitimate



industry which is of great and immediate importance to a large number of farmers and workmen in those states. And none are more concerned and interested than those of Michigan. \* \* \* The Michigan industry has just emerged from a condition of collapse brought on largely by insufficient protection against foreign-grown raw sugar, and in the last season or two it has become once more the best money crop the agriculturists of the State possess. It also has been a boon to many workers, as factory after factory has reopened to take care of crops. Michigan's representatives in Congress have done right in forgetting party lines and standing as a unit against the sugar bill; and they should have the support of every voter in the state.

(1) A death threat.

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE.. I. 2/21. A great industry is threatened as the agricultural administration renews its efforts to formulate a national policy. It is difficult to conceive a national policy which deliberately sets out to destroy American Industry in the interest of great sugar investments outside of continental United States, and yet the daring conjectures of A.J.S. Weaver, head of the sugar section of the AAA to the effect that the beet sugar industry is uneconomic, and his bland declaration of the intent of agricultural administration to gradually accomplish its destruction, leave no other inference. \* \* \* If this is the administration's attitude, it definitely removes from the American sugar picture any and all hope of an accord which might be administered directly or indirectly by the secretary of agriculture. The sugar interests and the farmers who depend upon this industry for their livelihood could ill afford to entrust their destinies to a preconceived prejudice such as is implied in the statement. \* \* \* The Weaver philosophy ignores that vital principle of economic sufficiency that the American markets belong primarily to the American producers. \* \* \* The threat is not a passing concern. The commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of this state must be on guard, must be ready to battle any/iniquitous scheme to build, protect and conserve foreign industry on the ruins of our own. (956687).

(2) The sugar bill.

THE CHIEFTAIN (Pueblo, Colo.) IR. 3/1. Dispatches indicated that the sugar bill may carry an amendment or rider requiring that farmers withdraw from cultivation all land which is not planted because of crop restrictions. This step, if made compulsory, would work a tremendous hardship on farmers throughout the country. \* \* \* Too much compulsion along such lines some day will be the straw which will break the governmental camel's back. At least the current developments are going to need close watching to prevent it. (957802).

- (1) Experiment with sugar beet seed.

N. Y. JOUR. COM. 3/3. Members of the sugar bloc in Congress are interested in experiments being conducted on the Minidoka (Idaho) reclamation project of the Government, to develop sugar beet seed having a high resistance to plant pests. The reclamation service is a part of the Department of the Interior, and, of course, would ordinarily have little interest in the activities of the Department of Agriculture. The latter on its part, however, is endeavoring to secure the adoption of sugar quota legislation and the stressing of such successful experiments does not fit in very well with its plans. (957801).

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NEWS COLUMNS. -- CON.

- (2) The Washington situation - sugar.

NEW YORK JOUR. COM. 3/7. The sugar bloc in Congress is holding out for a higher quota for domestic beet sugar production in Continental U.S. but a settlement of its differences with the Administration may soon be effected through a compromise. (6794\*)

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- (3) Angry sugar bowl threatens break with Roosevelt.

BOSTON MONITOR. 3/1. (Denver, Colo.) The first sectional break in President Roosevelt's wide popularity has come in the "Sugar Bowl" of the West according to Republicans here. Until Feb. 20 his Administration was as well regarded here as anywhere else. Since then, Republican wheel horses assert, the President's popularity has become doubtful. Even Democrats have been known to shake their heads and admit that something must happen to alter public sentiment before the next election. When Mr. A.J.S. Weaver, sugar expert for the Dept. of Agri. told the Senate Finance Committee that it was the aim of the present Administration to restrict the domestic beet sugar industry to extinction, he started something that not even hurried denials from President Roosevelt himself have been able as yet to stop. \* \* \* Raising of this sugar issue in Washington again brings out the fact that the mountain states must be considered almost as an economic entity, apart from the rest of the United States. \* \* \* The mountain states have long been smoldering with resentment against the opposition of the Middle West and East and Pacific Coast, and this sugar controversy has crystallized opinion to unite in defense as never before. (96595).

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- (4) Battle looms on sugar bill.

DETROIT FREE PRESS. IR. 3/7. Eastern financial interests, with an investment of \$800,000,000 in Cuban sugar fields and refineries, lined up today in support of the Administration bill to curtail domestic production. Michigan is the second largest sugar producing state of the Country, and its delegation in the House is solid against the bill. (6727\*)

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- (1) Refuses to close sugar institute.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER. ID. 3/8. Federal Judge Julian W. Mack declined today to dissolve the Sugar Institute, an association of fifteen large refiners of imported cane sugar, but ruled in favor of the government's contention that many of the Institute's practices violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. (6726\*).

- (2) Sugar amendment boosts U.S. quota.

ST PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. 3/7. Senator Pope, Democrat of Idaho, prepared an amending today to the Costigan Sugar Bill to eliminate all restrictions on sugar production in continental U.S. and to reduce the quotas allotted foreign nations. (6798\*).

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M I L K

EDITORIALS -- CON.

- (3) Public rights in milk supply.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN. IR. 3/6. \* \* \* The milk decision encourages hope that other features of the program, with their "emergency" underpinning, will be similarly sustained. But the Supreme Court habit of reasoning each case in the light of its attendant circumstances and bearings makes it imprudent to assume that all the innovations of the time are safely blanketed under judicial approval. (6804\*).

- (4)

Another new deal victory.

WASHINGTON STAR. I. 3/6. \* \* \* Yesterday's decision upholding the validity of the New York milk price-fixing law, in which the court was divided identically as in the Minnesota case, will be regarded by many as one of the most far-reaching of the steps taken in search of this "ground for rational compromise." \* \* \* The milk statute having been upheld under the Constitution, one may hope that the economics of the law will be equally valid under the laws of supply and demand and that Justice McReynolds' "three men at headquarters" will receive nothing less than Divine guidance in their future pronouncements on what is best for all of us. (958564).

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EDITORIALS.

- (5) There costs run high.

OBSERVER DISPATCH (Utica, N.Y.) I. 3/3. The Milk Control Board of N.Y. makes this announcement: The "wide spread between prices paid for milk by the consumers and the net price received by farmers is due to high distribution costs and not to distributors' profits. \* \* \* It is probable that the cost of delivery in that city is perhaps about the same in the interior cities where the haulage may not be as long but where there is more diversion

in the distribution. How to control this cost is among the problems which are so difficult to settle. (958566).

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NEWS COLUMNS

(1) Hard words fly during milk meet.

NEWS-TELEGRAM. (Portland, Ore.) I. 2/28. Board chairman accused of lying and throttling efforts of consumers to be heard. (98748).

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(2) Control of milk industry is urged.

BULLETIN. (Providence, R.I.) I. 3/2. Complete and thorough control of the milk industry in Rhode Island, with power to fix prices to license all milk dealers and producers and generally to supervise the industry with almost unlimited authority, would be vested in a "Board of Milk Control" under the terms of an act introduced in the Senate by Senator Lester P. Simmons, Rep., of Foster. (98077).

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(3) Increasing dairy land demands.

NEWS-TRIBUNE. (Duluth, Minn.) I. 2/25. Potential dairy farmers being attracted into Arrowhead Region. The greatest land settlement movement in more than 40 years is taking place in northeastern Minnesota.

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MEAT PACKERS

EDITORIALS - CON.

(4) The packers' heresay.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. IR. 3/1. When a few days ago, Secretary Wallace formally charged the Packers with collusive price-fixing, he presented them with a tough problem in conduct. The New Deal smiles upon price agreements. The packers' code which has the approval of Mr. Wallace and his functionaries specifically authorizes collusive prices for the future. Under the circumstances, to deny that there had been collusion would indicate a tendency to depart from what the New Dealers deem to be grace; but to affirm that there had been collusion in order to curry favor with the bureaucrats would be to court the penalties provided in the marketing act. It was a difficult problem, but the packers solved it with great promptness. They denied the charge. There is no reason to doubt that they told the truth but some reason to fear that the denial was a tactical blunder, a demonstration of a stubborn belief that open markets and free competition are morally and economically preferable to collusion. Today such a belief is heretical, and heretics must expect to be burned. (957328)



## (1) Anti-trust?

ITEM. (New Orleans) ID. 2/27. If you don't believe an accursed code of the NRA can sometimes be an advantage, consider the case of the great American meat-packers. The Secy of Agri. came down on a flock of the greatest of them at the weekend, with a charge that they have been violating the Anti-Trust Act by conspiring or collaborating to fix retail prices. Very likely they have been. If not, they have not run true to their own past form. But they have not joined up under a code. If they had, they might be permitted to conspire--only now we would call it "consult". The "codified" industries are all "consulting". That's one of the privileges a code confers. And this was one of the main grounds on which the NRA was opposed in Congress--it was going to "nullify the Anti-Trust Act." But the packing business has not codified itself, so the Anti-Trust Act is still in force, for the packing business. Well then--what? (958559).

NEWS COLUMNS

(2)

Cattle industry seen threatened by Island oils.

SEATTLE TIMES I. 3/2. (Wash.) A warning that coconut oil importations are endangering the beef-cattle and hog industry was issued to Congress by Rep. Ayers, D. Montana. (6806\*)

## (3) Direct purchasing by packers scored.

N.Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. (Wash.) 3/5. Stockyards demand control as practice (direct purchasing) is defended by Hormel Co. Head. (98083).

T O B A C C ONEWS COLUMNS

## (4) Asks double benefits for tobacco men.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT. R. 3/2. (Wash. Special) Congressman Brown, Kentucky Democrat urges draft on profits of manufactures. Doubling of Federal benefits to tobacco farmers was urged in the House by Rep. Brown, D. of Kentucky. \* \* \* "The manufacturers have doubled their profits, cut in half their payments to the farmers and reduced their operation costs by 50 percent", he shouted, "what we ought to do is double the benefits to the farmers and take it out of the excess profits of the manufacturers. (98099)

## (5) New bill to cut size of tobacco crops.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH. ID. 3/2. (Wash. AP) Rep. Kerr, D., N. C. introduced a bill designed to insure success of the administration's tobacco acreage reduction campaign by technically levying a tax on all tobacco sold, but actually collecting it only from the non-co-operators in the voluntary reduction plan. The bill would place an ad valorem tax of 25 percent of the market value on all tobacco sold. Farmers who cooperated in the acreage reduction campaign, however, would be allowed to sell their poundage allotment without payment of the tax. (6595\*).

- (1) Kerr gets ready to push his bill for tobacco cut.

RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER. ID. 3/3 (By Robert E. Williams) (Wash)  
Rep. J. H. Kerr began laying plans to have his bill for tobacco follow hard on the heels of the Bankhead measure. \* \* \* The two acts found to be very much alike. (6596\*)

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CORN - HOG

EDITORIAL

- (2) For the future.

STAR. (Terre Haute, Ind.) R. 3/2. -The 45-day permit issued for the unrestricted use of molasses alcohol for blending purposes was rather a stiff blow to Terre Haute and the surrounding territory. \* \* \* The closing down of the plant caused one hundred men to lose their jobs immediately. A daily market for approximately 12,000 bushels of middle west corn disappeared--corn for which the solvents corporation was paying a premium of about 35 cents per bushel over the market price. A market also went into thin air for more than 200 tons of coal per day, involving employment for a good number of miners. \* \* \* Now, thanks to local initiative, it appears that there will emerge from the circumstances a permanent organization to be known as the Midwest Council of Agriculture and Industry. \* \* \* Active plans are going forward for completing this organization, which, had it existed prior to Jan. 10, might have done much to forestall the action that was taken in Washington. (958790)

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NEWS COLUMNS - IRO

- (3) Farm control plan favored.

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 3/2. (Le Mars, Ia. AF) The corn-hog production control program is meeting favorable support in this onetime focal point of farm violence. There is, of course, some opposition to the federal program which Secretary Wallace believes will do much to restore parity prices for the products to be curtailed in production. (6537\*)

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- (4) Evans praises corn-hog drive.

DES MOINES REGISTER. IR. 3/3. Confidence that the Iowa farmer possesses the intelligence and resourcefulness to make the corn-hog program a success, was expressed by R.M. Evans, chairman of the state corn-hog committee in a radio talk. (6534\*)

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NEWS COLUMNS - CON

- (5) Kansas farmers in opposition to corn-hog tax.

DAILY CAPITAL. (Topeka, Kans.) R. 2/28. For every letter he receives from a farmer favoring the corn-hog processing tax Senator Capper says he receives forty opposed to it. But the farmers are all united in favor of some law to curb the gamblers of Wall street. (96580)

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## R I C E

### NEWS COLUMN - PRO.

- (1) Predicts success of rice program.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE. ID. (3/4) (Stuttgart, Ark.) Despite opposition to certain phases of the government rice production control program, the chairman of the State Control Board, expressed confidence that growers will join the acreage reduction movement after they become familiar with all provisions of the program. (6575\*)

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## W H E A T

### NEWS COLUMNS - PRO.

- (2) Grain status far superior to year ago.

DAILY OKLAHOMAN. (Oklahoma City.) D. 3/9. March 1 survey by State Board puts yield at 43,000,000 bushels. (6811\*)

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- (3) Check is best U.S. Wheat argument.

PLAIN DEALER. (Cleveland, Ohio) ID. 2/19. Ohio farmers, divided on control; cool to cuts; agree that money talks. (92037).

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- (4) U.S. grain purchase for drouth area to benefit New Mexico.

DENVER POST. I. 2/26. The five million dollars released by the Federal Surplus Relief corporation to purchase wheat, corn and oats for distribution to needy farmers in drouth areas will be of particular value to six New Mexico counties. (6733\*)

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## T A R I F F S

### EDITORIAL - CON.

- (5) To revive commerce.

DAILY OKLAHOMAN (Oklahoma City) D. 3/5. In all likelihood the president's appeal for tariff revision powers will encounter a greater measure of opposition than any Roosevelt policy thus far has received. Practically all Republicans in Congress can be depended upon to wage resolute war against the current threat to their historical position. \* \* \* Nor will the opposition to the Roosevelt proposal be limited to Republicans. Democrats have never failed to promote high tariff schedules which promised to benefit their own particular sections. (6767\*)

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(1) Adjustment need urged.

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 3/6. Tariffs scaled downward to re-establish foreign trade is the ultimate answer to the problems of an over-productive agriculture, Dr. T. W. Schultz of Iowa State College economics department, said.(6744\*).

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## Summary of Press Comments

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Subject Matter	Source.	Poli- tics.	Pg.Par.
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AAA - AGRICULTURE GENERALEditorials - Pro.

Anus mirabilis. . . . .	New York Times	ID	1-1
The American way. . . . .	New Orleans Times-Picayune	ID	1-2
A statesman in Washington . . . . .	Charleston News-Courier.	ID	1-3
Mr. Wallace's Warnings. . . . .	Asheville, N.C. Citizen.	D	1-4

Editorials - Con.

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Today and tomorrow. . . . .	Cleveland Plain Dealer.	ID	1-6
Warning NRA here to stay. . . . .	N.Y. Herald Tribune.	R	2-1
A choice of alternatives. . . . .	Manchester, N.H. Union.	IR	2-2
Unwarranted extension of the AAA. . . . .	N.Y. Journal of Commerce.		2-3
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SUGAREditorials

Protecting the beet sugar industry. . . . .	Rocky Mt. News, Denver.	I	3-2
The unsolved sugar problem. . . . .	Washington Post	I	3-3
Growing the sugar beet. . . . .	St. Louis Globe-Democrat.	I	3-4

News Columns - Con.

After beet sugar again. . . . .	Detroit Free Press.	IR	4-1
Chief of beet industry makes appeal to F.D.R. . . . .	Butte Montana Standard	D	4-2
Sugar institute trust violator. . . . .	Philadelphia Inquirer	I	4-3
International conference on sugar again postponed. . . . .	Atlanta Constitution	D	4-4

COTTONEditorial

Farm aid . . . . .	Des Moines Tribune	IR	4-5
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News Columns.

Cotton control measure given boost in House . . . . .	Richmond Times-Dispatch	ID	5-1
Bankhead bill debate puts New Deal under fire . . . . .	Jackson, Miss. Daily News	D	5-2
American cotton tops Indian prices. . . . .	Philadelphia Inquirer	I	5-3
Cotton cut would end surplus. . . . .	Atlanta Constitution	D	5-4
Cotton parley upset looms . . . . .	Los Angeles Times	IR	5-5

Subject Matter	Source.	Poli- tics. Pg. Par.
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# LIVESTOCK

## News Columns

Marketing agreement for livestock

industry urged. . . . .Topeka Daily Capital

R 5-6

## News Columns - Pro.

Meat packers increase jobs . . . . .Los Angeles Times

IR 6-1

Farmers form packing firm. . . . .Des Moines Register

IR 6-2

# CORN - HOG.

## Editorial - Con.

Receding hog prices again. . . . .Topeka Daily Capital

R 6-3

## News Column - Con.

Attack on corn and hog program . . .Topeka Daily Capital

R 6-4

# MISCELLANEOUS

## News Columns

## Tobacco

Padded acreage delays checks . . . .Raleigh News & Observer

ID 6-6

## Citrus

Citrus quotas increased by control

body . . . . .Jacksonville Times-Union

D 7-1

## Milk

Questions verity of Wallace's

Picture of Milk Dealers' profits .Food & Field Reporter, N.Y.

7-2

## Tomatoes

Tomato growers of Florida fear ruin.Cleveland Plain Dealer

ID 7-3

## Canners

Canners fight. . . . .San Francisco Chronicle

R 7-4

Note: Clippings available in the AAA files are indicated on the following pages with an asterisk placed after number following each item, i.e., (7148\*).



AAA - AGRICULTURE GENERAL

Editorials - Pro

(1) Annus mirabilis.

NEW YORK TIMES ID. 3/4. When President Roosevelt took office, the gloom of this country was so thick it could be cut with a knife, but a year later we have a happy contrast of steadily increasing recovery, improved business and manufacture, with revived hope and renewed courage visible on all sides. (7148\*)

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(2) The American way.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE. ID. 3/9. (Walter Lippman) In discussing Mark Sullivan's comments that under the present administration we are obtaining our political inspiration from Italy and Russia, Walter Lippman says that these arguments are far-fetched. He believes that the social philosophy and the New Deal is in spirit, in objective, and in method wholly alien to Fascism and Communism; that we are finding our own way through the difficulties of the modern world, and that instead of imitating others, we shall perhaps again set the example. (7168\*)

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(3) A statesman in Washington.

NEWS COURIER. (Charleston, S.C.) ID. 3/7. One reading the utterances of Henry Wallace, Secy of Agri. is impressed that he is a clear-headed student, a man measuring to the rigorous definitions of statesmanship. The hope of the country is in thinkers of his stamp. \* \* \* One turns from deliverances of "brain trusters" to those of Mr. Wallace with a sense that the United States has in responsible office a citizen capable of an outlook that is not only national but penetrating. (960682)

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(4) Mr. Wallace's Warnings.

ASHEVILLE, NC. CITIZEN . D. 3/8. No one in this country is talking at the present time quite so interestingly or so challengingly as Secy of Agri. Wallace. He has made an earnest effort to think the problems which face the people of the United States through, and to weigh and balance the various alternatives that are offered. \* \* \* In his candid efforts to arouse those who are capable of thought to what is at stake, the Secy of Agri. is rendering a service which rises to the high mark of statesmanship. (960681)

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Editorials - Con

(5) 12 years of struggle for farm relief paved way for establishment of AAA.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. 3/6. (Ray P. Speer). Principles behind new agency come from ultra-conservatives. (7145\*)

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(6) Today and tomorrow.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER. ID. 3/13. (Walter Lippman) The past year's experience seems to indicate that monetary movement, in the broadest sense, has induced recovery, and that public control through AAA and NRA has contributed little to recovery though it may and possibly will contribute greatly to economic reconstruction. (7154\*)

(1) Warning NRA here to stay.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. R. 3/7. (Mark Sullivan) Calls administrative programs preconceived plan; believes its original label of the "Emergency Stop-gap" was designed to disarm its potential foes and the Supreme Court. (7146\*)

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(2) A choice of alternatives.

MANCHESTER, N.H., UNION. IR. 3/8. Among the members of Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet, none has commanded wider attention than the youthful Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, whose forthrightness and originality in facing the problems committed to his care, wins the admiration even of those who may differ with his theories.\*\*\*\*\* But is the only path to reality an untried system of Socialist control that puts every detail of the life of a free people in a government straight-jacket? Here many will disagree with the Secretary. They will prefer to believe that the old system, notwithstanding defects that call for correction, is built on the accumulated experience of centuries, and that there are certain economic laws as inviolable as the laws of nature, which cannot be set aside or twisted at will. This is the basis of reality upon which we must build if we build securely, and not upon some untried theory that may prove to be shifting sand. (960550)

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(3) Unwarranted extension of the AAA.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 3/14. The movement to bring virtually all farm problems under the scope of the AAA represents an unsound development. The Act was originally designed to apply only in the case of commodities such as cotton and wheat, produced for export in considerable measure, and non-perishable in nature. Hogs, cattle, dairy products, etc. are essentially different as to the supply factor and as to their non-permanence. The non-permanent character of commodities tends to create a sellers' market in them that makes passing of the processing tax on to the consumer almost impossible. Until the effectiveness of the principle of the processing tax has been demonstrated, extension of the list of basic products should not be considered on the present suggested scale. (7105\*)

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(4) The real alternatives if "America must choose."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. UNION. R. 3/8. If America must choose, in the last analysis it will be the Nation, not the Administration or the Government, that will do the choosing. The choice may not be, as Secy Wallace assumes between nationalism and internationalism by tariff agreements. Rather it may be between the defects of experimental Federal control and the achievements of a Nation in traditional control of the Govt. (960552)

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(5) Time to put on brakes.

TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL. IR. 3/8. Unless the American farmer is ready to give up the things which have made farm life attractive in the past, it is time he put on the brakes and put them on hard. It may be well enough to give the voluntary reduction schemes a trial. If they fail, the remedy is much more likely to be found in a return to conservative American policies, than in further experimentation with such radical proposals as include licensed farming. (961576)



(1) The redistribution of wealth.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. IR. 3/6. Aggregates from the various official reports reveal that twenty million people are receiving pay, pensions, doles, or benefits from the Federal Government. In addition nearly a million have received loans. - - - The New Deal economists pin their faith on the ability of the country to carry at least a thirty-five billion debt without cracking. \* \* \* Millions of American citizens have discovered new uses for their Federal Government in the last twelve years. Heretofore the Federal pay check has followed some service rendered. \* \* \* The new pay check theory is not one of compensation but of need. \* \* \* The Federal eleemosynary system will encounter penalty dates if the wildest of the planners control the situation. They are dealing with all the elements of a national collapse. Democracy in this country is in a race against time to determine whether it can preserve itself. (7147\*)

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S U G A R

EDITORIALS

(2) Protecting the beet sugar industry.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS. (Denver, Colo.) I. 3/5. Gradually the objectionable features are being eliminated from the Costigan-Jones sugar bill, and the measure is taking the form of a definite safeguard for the industry. \* \* \* Friends of the domestic sugar industry should keep in mind the fact that the bill declares sugar beets a basic commodity, thereby bringing it under the agricultural act. Such a declaration will be an important victory for the sugar states in that the industry will be protected by the federal government. (960451)

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(3) The unsolved sugar problem.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/12. A comprehensive view of the sugar situation should convince opponents of the quota plan that continued instability and lack of control of sugar production might ultimately react against the domestic industry far more seriously than the Costigan-Jones bill. (6830\*)

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(4) Growing the sugar beet.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT. I. 3/7. The sacrifices demanded of the great body of consumers in consequence of the tariff on sugar have doubtless been exaggerated. That for such sacrifices a rather satisfying compensation is reckoned in results, appears from data cited during the pendency of the proposed code for the sugar industry. One-sixth of the country's total requirements is now supplied from beet sugar. The industry furnishes employment directly to 200,000 persons, and thousands more indirectly; has an investment of \$250,000,000; conducts 104 refining plants in eighteen states; and in granulated sugar alone has an annual output of about 1,000,000 tons. The industry supplies a market for 1,000,000 tons of coal a year. \* \* \* In what used to be called protection's "brood," are many industries of far less value to the public than the sugar beet industry, which counts farmers industrialists, financiers transport agencies among its beneficiaries. (6898\*)

(1) After beet sugar again.

DETROIT FREE PRESS. IR. 3/10. The statement that the beet sugar industry is "inefficient" hence unworthy of consideration is an extremely interesting one. People acquainted with the beet sugar business are of the impression that most of the difficulty began because, given half a chance, it has shown itself altogether too efficient for the comfort of capital interested in the exploitation of cheap Cuban labor and desirous of indulging in the monopolistic exploitation of the American consumer. \* \* \* The wheat industry has been crying for government aid in a way the beet sugar people never dreamed of doing. All the latter asked is a square deal according to historic American standards. \* \* \* In the Agricultural Department, judging from the Secy's attitude toward the sugar beet industry, the large and strong are to get the breaks and the Devil may take anything that stands in their way. (7007\*)

(2) Chief of beet industry makes appeal to F. D. R.

MONTANA STANDARD. (Butte, Mont.) D. 3/7. Protesting against the stand in the Dept of Agri. toward the domestic beet sugar industry, the President of the Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota Beet Growers' Assn. has made an appeal to President Roosevelt against any action to cut production in the U. S. in favor of sugar production interests of Cuba and other islands. (7043\*)

(3) Sugar institute trust violator.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. I. 3/8. (New York AP). Federal Judge Julian W. Mack declined to dissolve the Sugar Institute, an association of 15 large refiners of imported canesugar, but ruled in favor of the Government's contention that many of the Institute's practices violated the Sherman-Anti-trust act. \* \* \* The Government's suit contended that activities of the Institute were discriminatory and that they increased the price of sugar to consumers beyond justified levels. Dissolution was asked because of anti-trust law violations. (6899\*)

(4) International conference on sugar again postponed.

ATLANTA GEORGIA CONSTITUTION. D. 3/11. (London, March 10 AP) Representatives of ten nations concluded their study of the sugar situation with a feeling that conditions were not favorable "at present" for forming an international conference to consider ways to stabilize the industry. (6931\*)

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C O T T O N

Editorial.

(5) Farm Aid.

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 3/12. (Paul Mallon) The Bankhead bill can be passed only if Mr. Roosevelt puts his foot down and insists. He will. The administrative amendments to the AAA will be sanctioned because few in Congress will realize what they mean. Commodity market regulation will go through as a tail to the exchange kite. (7076\*)



COTTON      Cont'd.

News Columns.

- (1) Cotton control measure given boost in house.

RICHMOND-TIMES-DISPATCH. ID. 3/11. (Wash. AP) Southern Democrats steered the Bankhead compulsory cotton control bill toward passage in the House today despite Republican shouts of "regimentation" and "collectivism." (6892\*).

- (2) Bankhead bill debate puts New Deal under fire.

JACKSON DAILY NEWS. D. 3/11. (Wash. Mar. 10) Sharp debate in which the philosophy of the New Deal came in for raps from the public leaders sent the Bankhead Cotton Control Bill on its journey through the House. Rep. James Wadsworth, (R), N.Y. warned that "A great battle is approaching which will determine whether the constitutional liberties of the people will be maintained." The partisan fight he said would come when expiration dates of NRA and AAA acts arrive. (7032\*)

- (3) American cotton tops Indian prices.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. I. 3/12 (New York). Spread in foreign markets is the widest since September, 1930. (6885\*).

- (4) Cotton cut would end surplus.

ATLANTA GEORGIA CONSTITUTION. D. 3/1. Cotton cut to 11,000,000 bales would end surplus, W. D. Gann, cotton broker and statistician of New York says.

- (5) Cotton parley upset looms.

LOS ANGELES TIMES. IR. 3/8. (London, Excl.) Negotiations between British and Japanese cotton manufacturers for an agreement to share the world market and end the cut-throat competition, seem definitely to have broken down. (6840\*)

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L I V E S T O C K

News Columns - Pro.

- (6) Marketing agreement for livestock industry urged.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL. R. 3/10. Before the annual meeting of the American National Livestock Assn., its president expressed himself as favoring a marketing agreement between the Secy of Agri. and meat packers in which cattle producers would participate to make a more efficient inter-related industry leading to a national prosperity for the livestock industry. (7134\*).

LIVESTOCK - News Columns - Pro. cont'd.

(1) Meat packers increase jobs.

LOS ANGELES TIMES. IR. 3/10. More workers employed and pay rolls raised. (7164\*)

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(2) Farmers form packing firm.

DES MOINES REGISTER. IR. 3/11. (Detroit) Michigan farmers recently formed a co-operative association and are now operating a plant in Detroit which has a slaughtering capacity of one million head of livestock annually. (6857\*).

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C O R N - H O G

Editorial - Con.

(3) Receding hog prices again.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL. R. 3/12. Results of the hog processing project are still disappointing to the AAA and to farmers. The market is having a hard struggle to advance. There are a number of competing food products tending to prevent the anticipated rise in price. Early in the winter hog prices did advance, but they have fallen back as the processing tax has progressively been hiked. It is a test of what the traffic can bear. (7131\*).

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News Column - Con.

(4) Attack on corn and hog program.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL. R. 3/9. A Manhattan Kansas livestock man has referred to the corn hog allotment program as "a thinly veiled excuse to give the farmer a subsidy to hold him into a belief that the government is helping him." (7130\*).

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M I S C E L L A N E O U S

NEWS COLUMNS

TOBACCO

(5) Padded acreage delays checks.

RALEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER. ID. 3/14. (7121\*).

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MISCELLANEOUS - NEWS COLUMNS - Cont'd.

CITRUS.

- (1) Citrus quotas increased by control body.  
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA TIMES UNION. D. 3/13. (Orlando) (7080\*)
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MILK.

- (2) Questions verity of Wallace's picture of Milk Dealers' profits.  
FOOD & FIELD REPORTER, N.Y. 3/12. (Chicago) The International Assn. of Milk Dealers says the Secy should have taken into consideration negligible earnings made in past six months. (7005\*).
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TOMATOES.

- (3) Tomato growers of Florida fear ruin.  
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER. ID. 3/13. Florida tomato growers fear industry faces disaster because of Cuban products flooding northern markets as result of low tariffs. (7151\*).
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CANNERS.

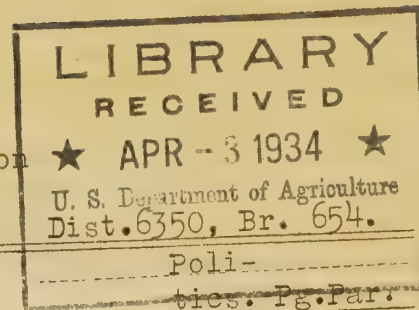
- (4) Cannery fight.  
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. R. 3/7. (Drew Pearson and Robert Allen)  
The big canning companies are bringing tremendous pressure against the brain trust proposal that they be required to conform to "grades and standards", a system whereby any canned food would carry a stamp on the outside specifying that it was U.S. Grade #1 or #2, etc. (6986\*)
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Mar. 26, 1934.

Summary of Press Comments  
Prepared in the  
Press Digest Section  
of the  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration



Room 2238, South Bldg.

Subject-matter

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AAA - AGRICULTURE GENERAL

Editorials:

(1) Agriculture, industry and labor general council.

TERRE HAUTE, IND. TRIBUNE. D. 3/13. \* \* \* The agricultural, industrial and labor organizations of the middle west join their forces in Terre Haute to complete the organization of the midwest council, which will accomplish for these states the "big jobs" and work for needed legislation that none of the organizations could do alone. It will represent 12 states: Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota. The directors of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce conceived the idea of the council less than a month ago. \* \* \* The conference has its counterparts in the New England Industrial conference, concerned with the textile, woolen and other industries of that part of the country. \* \* \* The vision of the conference is broad and understanding. The Tribune believes it can pledge such support from this section as should bring to the project animated and energetic support. (964273)

(2) Governors study problems vital to West.

DENVER POST. I. 3/11. (Salt Lake City, Mar.10). The meeting of western governors at Salt Lake City March 12 and 13 is regarded as one of the most important of its kind ever held in the West. The principal questions to be discussed are sugar, silver, public domain and Federal highway appropriations. Governors from the following states were expected to attend or be represented at the sessions: Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Nevada, California, New Mexico and Montana. \* \* \* To some of the western states the raising of sugar beets is of such importance that anything detrimental to that industry would impair the economic structure of the Commonwealth. \* \* \* The silver issue is extremely vital to several states, notably Utah and Colorado. (7029\*)

(3) Code urged anew for agriculture.

NEW ORLEANS STATES. D. 3/12. (Thomas F. Hawkins, AP Staff Writer). (Des Moines) Pres. Roosevelt will again be asked to peg prices at minimum levels to guarantee the farmers a profit. This appeal will be transmitted by Gov. Olson of Minnesota as the sentiment of 200 farm organization constituents from 10 to 15 states who concluded a two-day parley at Des Moines. Governors of Wisconsin and Iowa and Lieut. Gov. of Indiana also endorsed a price fixing plea. The three will form the nucleus of Midwestern Governors' Assn. designed primarily to further price fixing requests. The Assn. would include from 10 to 20 cornbelt states. \* \* \* Preceding the meeting called by Gov. Olson, about 50 Farmers' Union and Farmers' Holiday Assn. delegates endorsed a program for an NRA code. William Hirth, a Missouri farm leader, said Secy. of Agri. Wallace is "impractical but honest." (7087\*)

Comments on this meeting appeared in the following papers: ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. (963318), MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL, IR. (7099\*), STATE JOURNAL, Lansing, Mich. I. (6933\*), DENVER POST, I. (7028\*), DETROIT FREE PRESS, IR. (7058\*), CAPITAL TIMES, Madison, Wis., I. (6859\*), INDIANAPOLIS STAR, IR. (6860\*), DESMOINES REGISTER, IR. (8671\*)

Editorials - Pro.

(1) Hopeful farm barometer.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. D. 3/19. Evidence of the improved condition of American agriculture is found in the annual report of the International Harvester Company, showing that during 1933 this great farm implement and machinery concern reduced by approximately 75 percent its operations loss in 1932. Improvement in the price of some major crops already appears to have ushered in a revival of confidence among American farmers. The optimism of the International Harvester Company is encouraging as no other source can supply more reliable farm information. One of the outstanding lessons learned during this distressing period is that farming must be conducted on as businesslike a basis as a store or a factory. (8708\*)

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(2) Subsistence homesteads.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. D. 3/4. Subsistence homesteads are advocated. \* \* \* The placing of families on deserted farm lands will not in any way affect the government plans of controlled production of commercial farming. (7084\*)

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(3) Texas applauding new deal

FLORIDA TIMES-UNION. D. 3/8. The situation in Texas has undergone a great change in the year just passed. Cotton, selling in Texas at 6¢ a lb. in March, 1933, today is about 12¢; petroleum, 50¢ a bbl. last spring, and in May going down to 25¢, is now \$1.00, with excellent promise of stabilization. Texas is applauding the New Deal, and has great hopes of its full success.

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(4) A nonpartisan tariff policy.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. I. 3/10. The nation should have a tariff policy on which all citizens interested in a well-balanced restoration of our own and the world's prosperity could unite. The attempt, under AAA to limit our agricultural production to our own needs has not worked. It is our present inability to sell our agricultural surplus abroad which is keeping farm prices from rising. Our industries, too, are equipped for export. \* \* \* Many of the republicans, have seen that the Smoot-Hawley tariff increases were a deplorable error, and no less a republican leader than Ogden Mills now says: "We will have to abandon the present policy of isolation and intense nationalism and to some extent modify recent tariff practices." The time, therefore, seems ripe for a constructive national nonpartisan tariff policy. (8902\*)

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Editorials - Con.

(5) Payments in Reverse?

BALTIMORE SUN. ID. 3/17. \* \* \* One wonders what the AAA would do if it were to learn that it is actually turning money over to farmers for use in increasing the yields it is supposed to be cutting down. What is more, one wonders whether the AAA or any of the friends of the farmer who are encouraging the indiscriminate policy of subsidization are interested enough in this possibility to explore it to the very bottom.



(1) Vicious circle.

PHILA. RECORD. I. 3/19. Fertilizer sales are up 110 percent over last winter--the biggest jump since the war. Does that mean the farm problem is solved? Not exactly. \* \* \* The farmer spreads the fertilizer on the acres still in cultivation and is thus able to produce just as much as he did before. Meanwhile, the consumer is paying the Government, in the form of a processing tax, the money which the Government pays the farmer. Since the retail price is raised by the tax, the consumer buys less than he did before. And the farmer's fertilizer-produced surplus will knock his prices down again. \* \* \* There was something fundamentally absurd about the policy of paying farmers not to produce in a land where men go hungry. It is not surprising that the policy has created a fantastically difficult problem. (964621)

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(2) Farmers must think!

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 3/20. In a spasm of action Monday the house passed two measures of more significance to agriculture than may be immediately apparent. (8860\*)

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(3) For the South to weigh.

BALTIMORE SUN. ID. 3/12. \* \* \* This business of curtailment may have some little justification for articles on which we are on a domestic basis or near to a domestic basis, but for a commodity of which we are accustomed to export one-half of our total production, curtailment is a measure of economic defeatism. The South's Representatives in Congress ought to wake up to this consideration before it is too late. (8904\*)

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(4) The first test of the New Deal.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. IR. 3/14. \* \* \* The air mail fiasco throws a great light upon the expectable consequences of impulsive and inadequately considered government by administrative decree. It does emphasize the truth that self-righteousness and emotional fervor are not substitutes for thought, and accordingly frequently lead to undesired consequences. Almost without exception, every item in the bundle of improvisations called the New Deal was conceived in haste, in an atmosphere of emotional excitement. The measures have been put into operation by a group of men and women who regard themselves as the chosen leaders of the new Zion. Under these circumstances the outcome of the New Deal in its first completed test must be regarded as more than a little significant. (8903\*)

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(5) Results to date.

BALTIMORE SUN. ID. 3/9. \* \* \* The evils foreseen when the Recovery Act for industrial regimentation was passed, have actually appeared--price-fixing, restrictions upon production, oppression of the little man by the big fellows in control of the trade associations, and so on. While the benefits that were to be our compensation for these dangers--expansion of wages and consuming power for labor, and a confident forward program on a wide front for industry--are still quite remote. And as for General Johnson's

power to balance all conflicting interests by the regulatory power of the Federal Government, so emphasized last year, it is quite apparent today that the General is not regulating; he is groping. So we must wait to see what we shall see. All will hope he finds his course, but there is no use in closing one's eyes to the rather harsh facts that stare at us. (8900\*)

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(1) Process tax pains.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS. IR. 3/12. \* \* \* Adding the tax to cotton towels was found to put them at a competitive disadvantage with paper towels, and thus to reduce the market for them which had a tendency to defeat the AAA's purpose in laying a cotton processing tax. \* \* \* This does not argue that the emergency did not justify the experiment, but certainly the AAA should be discovering that the plan will inevitably destroy itself and that it should be abandoned as soon as its stimulating effect serves its purpose. (963322)

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News Columns.

(2) Form cooperative organization for state's farmers.

RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER. ID. 3/15. The Farmers Co-operative Exchange, a State-wide co-operating organization for the purchasing of farm supplies and for the marketing of products not now handled by commodity co-operatives, was incorporated at Raleigh with an authorized capital stock of half a million dollars. M. G. Mann, secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Assn., was elected general manager. The purchasing co-operative was formed through the federation of a number of local and sectional co-operative organizations, including the Producers Mutual Exchange of Durham and the Cotton Growers' Supply Company of Raleigh. It will take over the North Carolina business of the Southern States Co-operative. (7239\*)

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(3) Industry should be near farms.

NEW YORK NEWS RECORD. 3/12. (By Donald Comer) (Before one of the Code Authority Meetings in Wash.) We are tremendously concerned that the farmer should get the right price for his cotton, grain, and other products, and believe this will come best through a diversified product. A diversified product will best come if there is a nearby market of industrial workers. (102554)

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(4) United farm program told.

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 3/8. (Minneapolis, AP) A farm plan for price and production control, combining features of several previous plans, was presented by John Brandt, pres. of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., at its thirteenth annual meeting. More than 5,000 farmers, dairymen and creamery operators from six northwest states attended. \* \* \* Mr. Brandt's plan provides adjustment of production to all domestic requirements, plus a share in world markets; fixed minimum prices on major crops, compensating taxes or fees on products that are substitutes for major crops. (8719\*)

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News Columns - Pro.

- (1) Lauds Roosevelt for aid to farmer.  
RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH. ID. 3/16. (Harrisonburg.) More progress under F. D. in year than in century is asserted by Edward A. O'Neal, pres. of the American Farm Bureau Federation. (8458\*)
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- (2) Bankruptcies of farmers decline.  
BUTTE MONTANA STANDARD. 3/11. (7169\*)
- 
- (3) Unusual demand for farms.  
DES MOINES REGISTER. IR. 3/11. (J.S.Russell) Hundreds of Iowa tenant farmers have been unable to rent farms for the coming season and have had to move to town or to small acreages. (6852\*)
- 
- (4) Farm relief is fourth of way to goal.  
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL. IR. 3/11. Prices increased 37 percent--farmers' purchasing power up 22 percent. (7049\*)
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- (5) Farm prices show gains.  
DES MOINES TRIBUNE. IR. 3/16. (Iowa City) Stimulated by the government's spending for civil works and farm relief, business in Iowa is moving upgrade at a moderate clip, Prof. George R. Davies of the Univ. of Iowa's bureau of business research believes. (8673\*).
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- (6) Retail and farm products prices continue upward.  
DALLAS MORNING NEWS. ID. 3/17. (8629\*)
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- (7) Roosevelt's program farmer's salvation.  
BISMARCK TRIBUNE. IR. 3/10. Cotton and wheat prices increased by New Deal bring rural relief. (By Rodney Dutcher. Trib. Wash. Corres.) (7050\*)
- 
- (8) Land program to be centered in three areas.  
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. 3/9. They are: (1) Appalachian and Piedmont Plateaus from Maryland south and west into Mississippi, (2) the cut-over timber area bordering the Great Lakes, and (3) the Western edge of the Great Plains. (7149\*)
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- (9) Canada trade continues rise in past week.  
WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/18. (New York, Mar.17) New undertakings planned as program for upturn is broadened. (8838\*)
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News columns.- Con.

## (1) America's choice.

SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER. I. 3/15: (By Merryle Stanley Rukeyser.) A growing body of enlightened public opinion in the United States favors making this country as nearly self-contained as is practical. \* \* \* To get down to brass tacks, Americans WILL NOT BE OFFERED A FREE CHOICE under laboratory conditions. No mere academic patter will decide how much wheat we can export profitably. The answer will depend on conditions of production in competing countries, such as Australia, the Argentine and Canada, and on the buying power of the wheat-consuming countries. (8606\*)

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## (2) Farm problem misunderstood.

DAILY ARGUS LEADER, (Sioux Falls, S.D.) R. 3/6. \* \* \* The NRA worked directly to the disadvantage of the farmer and served to maintain the gap between farm prices and factory prices. \* \* \* An advance of 20 cents in the farm buying power and a drop of 20 cents, speaking in round numbers, in the industrial prices would bring the farm-industrial prices into harmony. Until that is done, our economic machinery will not revolve as it should. (8836\*).

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## (3) Assails proposal to curtail crops.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN. IR. 3/17. The proposal of Secy Wallace to permanently withdraw from cultivation more than 50,000,000 acres of farm land was criticised today as pleading for class legislation. "Good citizenship can tolerate but one kind of class legislation--100 percent Americanism"--declared Lawrence Dennis a former member of the American Diplomatic Service, in addressing the Foreign Policy Association. (8839\*)

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## (4) Processing tax receipts under farm payments.

IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN. (Boise, Ida.) R. 3/5. (Wash.AP) Government collects \$102,522,635 from levies while dispersing \$225,954,301 in rental and benefits. (6833\*)

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## (5) GOP Leaders rap farm act.

DES MOINES REGISTER. IR. 3/11. (Wash.) (By Staff Writer) It is predicted that passive resistance to the New Deal farm policy on the floor of the Senate has come to an end and that opposition will grow rather than diminish. Hard sledding is seen ahead for the agricultural measure proposed during this session of Congress. (6871\*)

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## (6) Gilberts Flays Roosevelt 'Ag' reduction program.

MADISON, WIS. CAPITAL TIMES. I. 3/9. Tells progressives greed for profits chokes recovery. \* \* \* Hits Dairy Plan. "Every cow taken out of production brings more money to the cocoanut plantation owners of Wall street, because when butter production is curtailed, oleomargarine buying will be boosted." (6929\*)

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## FOREIGN TRADE

### Editorial - Pro.

#### (1) Promotion of foreign trade.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. IR. 3/10. Although the Tribune cannot think it necessary or wise to endow the executive with unrestricted authority to make tariff bargains with foreign governments, it is good news that the President has taken up with important members of the administration the question of foreign trade policy. \* \* \* The Tribune is convinced that the earliest practicable opening up of foreign markets to American commodities is not only essential to American recovery but is urgently demanded. It has expressed this conviction by directing its foreign correspondents to inquire into the possibilities of American trade in their own territory, and has sent well equipped investigators to make special report from the more important and promising fields. The response to this effort, from foreign countries and from our own business men, has been encouraging. (8905\*)

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### News Columns - Pro.

#### (2) Spanish trade accord sought with America.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/19. (Madrid, Mar.18.AP) U. S. Experts agree both nations would benefit from new pact. \* \* \* Spanish exporters complain that their leading products, manufactured cork, olives, olive oil and onions, are kept out of the United States by prohibitive tariffs and that Almeria grapes are excluded by "unfair regulations" of the Dept. of Agri. (8840\*)

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#### (3) U.S.-Italian Trade exchange sought.

WASHINGTON STAR. I. 3/18. (AP) Rome proposes wine and silk for cotton and films. \* \* \* There are few points of barter Italy, however, will permit, because Premier Mussolini is rigorously protecting mechanical and farm industries from foreign competition, and little hope of a lowering of the barriers is seen. \* \* \* The Italian silk industry has been hard hit by Japanese competition. In many lines the Japanese have found means of reducing prices to an extent where Italy cannot compete. (8740\*)

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#### (4) Soviets to buy 500,000 bales of American cotton.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE. ID. 3/9. (Wash.INS) Purchase conditioned on credit extended over five years. To be the first trading deal arranged by the new Export Import Bank set up to promote Russian trade. (7157\*).

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#### (5) New U.S.-German trade pacts seen.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL. IR. 3/16. (Berlin, AP) German official circles expected new trade agreements with the United States soon. The 1925 treaty with its "most favored nation" clause is subject to notice of denunciation by either country this year, and it is believed here that President Roosevelt intends to replace the pact with an agreement calling for reciprocal tariffs. (8805\*)

## C O T T O N

### Editorial - con.

(1) May prove a boomerang.

ASHEVILLE, N.C. CITIZEN. D. 3/14. Viewing the proposal to regulate the production of cotton by law rather coldly but at the same time objectively, the Baltimore Sun questions whether the passage of the Bankhead bill is not likely to prove a political boomerang to its supporters. \* \* \* If it does not work well the Southern farmers may remember to their grief those who sponsored it, especially if cotton is bringing a good price next fall. The measure may turn out to be an economic boomerang as well, encouraging other countries to increase their cotton production and building up a larger outside competition for the South. \* \* \* What the South really needs,--it cannot be said too often, is a larger market. (963234)

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### News Columns.

(2) World cotton use increases 10 percent.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/18. Year's consumption totals 24,969,000 bales. Mill stocks larger. (107570).

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(3) Britain and Japan near split in cotton trade row.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. R. 3/9. (London,) Negotiations between British and Japanese cotton manufacturers for an agreement to share the world market and end cut-throat competition seem definitely to have broken down. \* \* \* The dispute is over the British demand that an agreement be reached covering all the world markets. The Japanese are willing to agree only to a plan covering Great Britain and the British colonies. \* \* \* It is known that the British government, anticipating the breakdown, has a plan for retaliation against Japan,--to exclude not only Japanese cotton, but silk and rayon from the markets controlled by Great Britain. (8899\*).

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### News Column - Con.

(4) Northwest eyes Bankhead bill vote.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. 3/7. Northern and Western members fear the Bankhead legislation may throw thousands of acres of southern land into production of commodities for domestic use which the cotton country now receives from Northwest farm areas. \* \* \* Representatives from outside the cotton belt not only fear passage of the bill may close what has hitherto been a large market for northern farm products but may invite application of similar compulsion over marketing of wheat, corn, hogs, beef and dairy products. (8898\*).

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## LIVESTOCK - - PACKERS

### News Columns.

- (1) Farmers' group urges curb on packers' "country buying."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. I. 3/14. (By H.B.Gauss) (Wash.) Demands for more stringent control of Chicago's "big four" meat packers, under the federal packers and stockyards act, were laid before the senate agricultural committee by representatives of farmers' organizations, seeking a curb on the "country buying" activities of the large slaughtering firms. \* \* \* "Today more than 43 percent of the hogs slaughtered in the country are acquired in the country stockyards and concentration points away from the great terminal markets. These smaller yards, not now under the federal-control laws, \* \* \* are used by the packers to eliminate buying competition in the central markets. But the selling competition is not eliminated. The packers work both ends against the middle." The packer-owned private yards aid the packers in dividing territory and in further eliminating competition in the buying of livestock. (8901\*)

- (2) Packers start fight on stockyard control.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL. R. (3/17) (Wash.) The packers are going to make a last ditch fight against the passage of the Capper-Hope bill to bring their privately owned stockyards under federal control. (8830\*)

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## S U G A R

### News Columns -Con.

- (3) Expect sugar case appeal.

DES MOINES TRIBUNE. 3/8. IR. (N.Y. AP) Immediate appeal to the United States supreme court by attorneys for the Sugar Institute, Inc., was expected as the next step in three years of litigation which found the institute in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws. (8715\*)

- (4) Sugar measure blow to labor, solon asserts.

MONTANA STANDARD. (Butte). D. 2/27. (Wash.) Rep. Blanchard, (R.) Wis., said that Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio would lose approximately 300,000 tons of refined beet sugar annually which would go to the Philippines and Cuba. "It means wiping out not only 16 to 20 percent of the acreage but 16 to 20 percent of the amount paid farmers, laborers and men in various industries." (8508\*)

- (5) Pope attacks sugar refiners.

IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN. R. 2/29. (Wash. AP) Senator Pope, (D.) Idaho., charged sugar refiners with making plans to use the proposed processing tax on sugar as a "racket" through which to increase their profits. Pope said sample contracts for 1934 being submitted to beet growers by the refiners contain "loop-holes through which the refiners might charge one-half of the processing tax to the growers." (8507\*)

## MISCELLANEOUS

### M I L K

#### Editorial - Pro.

- (1) A Tribune astigmatism.

SIOUX CITY JOURNAL. (Ia.) IR. 3/10. The Chicago Tribune, evidently suffering from inability properly to focus on one important feature of what it somewhat facetiously describes as "the new liberalism," has protested in vigorous fashion a recent decision of the United States supreme court in the New York milk price case. \* \* \* The Tribune is wrong in its conclusion that Nebbia had the right to sell milk at a price satisfactory to himself and to his customer. Present was an ulterior motive. Also there was the law strictly prohibiting the sale of milk at prices that would give one dealer the advantage over another. And while the Nebbia price of milk did conform to that set by the State control board, he violated the spirit of the law by giving away the bread. Since the Tribune undertook to compare the new liberalism to tyranny, it ought to be permissible to compare the Nebbia strategy to cut throat competition. (962952)

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### W H E A T

#### News Columns.

- (2) Compulsory wheat crop cut looms

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL. (Wash.) IR. 3/18. Acreage drop only 2 percent despite reduction contracts. Failure of plan in South brings rigid Federal control. (8677\*)

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- (3) Wheat experts of 8 nations to meet in London.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. R. 3/20. (London, AP) Group to fix export prices and cut amount of flour taken from grain. Preparations for the most important international wheat conference of the past year, beginning in Rome May 4, will be completed at a three-day session of experts of eight nations opening in London, Mar. 22. \* \* \* Representatives of the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Hungary and Russia will attend the London conference. \* \* \* The experts' task will be to co-ordinate technical aspects of various proposals to improve world wheat conditions which were studied at a series of conferences last winter. (8837\*)

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### T O B A C C O

#### News Column - Pro.

- (4) Tobacco growers back acreage cut.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. D. 3/15. (Tifton, Ga.) 98 percent have signed agreements to reduce 30 percent. Growers of flue-cured, bright-leaf tobacco in south Georgia where 60,000,000 pounds of the commodity were marketed last year, are strongly in favor of acreage reduction. (8474\*)

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TOBACCO - Cont'd.  
Editorial - Con.

(1) Tobacco next on U. S. Crop reduction list.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/16. (By Raymond Clapper) Wheat and corn also are in line for proposed regulation. There are still more nightmares ahead for those who have been sleeping badly during the Roosevelt revolution because just as soon as the House passes the pending bill for compulsory restriction of cotton growing, an effort will be made to apply the same strong medicine to tobacco, wheat and corn. \* \* \* Secy Wallace originally wanted to confine AAA to wheat and cotton, two basic commodities. But Congress under political pressure, added five other crops including rice and tobacco. The other day the Senate added cattle, peanuts, rye, flax, barley and even grain sorghum to the list of legally declared basic commodities. \* \* \* All of this strikes the daring young social experimenters in the Agriculture Department at a time when they would just as soon be let alone to carry through the work they already had mapped out. The fact is that the young liberals are tired, overworked and feel that the continual dumping of new experiments on them interferes with proper development of policies under way. (8906\*)

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PEANUTS  
Editorial - Con.

(2) Now come peanuts.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. R. 3/13. \* \* \* Why extend the system to other crops, unless to offer to other farmers the bonus already enjoyed by the wheat and corn-hog farmers? Of course, it means more money in the pockets of the farmers, and so presumably more money spent for retail goods. It seems pointless to extend a system which rests on a fundamental fallacy. The evils of increased Federal control of agricultural operations are not so immediate, but they are none the less basic. The tendency is for the Federal government to bring under its sway an increasing number of human activities which have heretofore been unregulated. \* \* \* In the mania for regulation we are abandoning our old American concept of self-regulation and drifting toward a form of benevolent autocracy. Is this what the American farmers expect and desire? (8907\*)

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CANNING  
News Column.

(3) Cannery will use big pea acreage.

WALLA WALLA, WASH. BULLETIN. 3/11. More than 3,000 acres will be devoted to the production of peas in this section of the country this summer for the Walla Walla Canning company, a big majority of it having been formerly used as wheat acreage. (106579)

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COCONUT OIL  
News Column - Con.

(4) Coconut oil tax opposed by President.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. R. 3/17. Proposal detrimental to Philippines and U.S. says Roosevelt. The President was reported as strongly opposed to the proposed excise tax on coconut oil as detrimental to the Philippines, American shipping and a violation of American responsibilities. (8818\*)

MISCELLANEOUS

Cont'd.

WOOL - TARIFF.

News Column.

(1) Wool industry periled in proposed tariff cut.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE. I. 3/18. (Wash. Mar. 17 Spec.) The Secretary of the Nat'l Wool Growers Assn. stated, "I am fully convinced that the feeling of wool growers generally is strongly in opposition to the proposal to empower the President to make changes in rates of import duties without hearings or approval by Congress. If we could be assured that the President himself would study the question, or that we could have an opportunity to go over the matter with him, then we would not be so uneasy over the present bill. (8817\*)

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D R U G S.

News Column.

(2) Copeland drug bill reported to Senate with modifications.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 3/16. (Wash.) Relieve food makers from giving formulae. (8550\*)

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Summary of Press Comments  
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of the  
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Congress as 'Brain Trust' Rubber Stamp .	Minneapolis Journal	I R	5-4

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The tariff battle begins . . . . .	Louisville Courier-Journal	I	6-1
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Editorials - Con.

Tariff bill objections . . . . .	Detroit Free Press	IR	6-3
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Tariff foes rally . . . . .	Kansas City Times	I	7-2
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The purpose of this Digest is to summarize the trend of thought and reaction throughout the United States toward the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Department of Agriculture, as expressed in editorials and news columns of approximately 450 newspapers and farm journals.

Note: Clippings available in the AAA files are indicated on the following pages with an asterisk placed after number following each item, i.e., (9200\*).



Editorials.

(1) Poverty or plenty?

OKLA. LIVESTOCK NEWS. 3/7. The farm administration is standing at the fork in the road between two widely divergent ideas for the future of agriculture: One, attempting to keep production within domestic needs; the other, improving our domestic distributing machinery and increasing the opportunities for foreign trade. Without a question, the majority of the farmers favor the latter plan, as do also a good many agricultural economists. Under such a plan farmers would be allowed, and even encouraged, to produce as plentifully, economically, and efficiently as possible. (9200\*)

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(2) Farming is in a rut.

DALLAS TEX. NEWS. ID. 3/15. Henry Ford, in a copyrighted AP interview, says that he is glad that farmers are so profoundly dissatisfied. Dissatisfaction, in his opinion, leads to improvement in conditions and a better order of things. Dissatisfaction helps leaders with vision to try to build a better world for people to live in. \* \* \* Ultimately, as Mr. Ford asserts, agriculture will combine with the industries, and this will result in the improvement of social standards on the average farm. (965329)

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Editorials - Con.

(3) Compulsion.

IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN. R. 3/22. Crop control was originally based on the theory that it would benefit agriculture as a whole. But everything was to be voluntary. One has only to read one issue of a daily newspaper to realize how far the administration has wandered from this principle. \* \* \* In the south, cotton growers are to be beaten into line by the enactment of measures placing a prohibitive tax on all cotton produced over a specified amount; other measures contemplate compulsory marketing; and no secret is made of the fact that the government intends to extend the application of such laws to include other commodities. \* \* \* Farmers generally do not realize it, but the whole tendency is toward a return of the time when tillers of the soil possessed no independence at all. (9102\*)

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(4) What would Jefferson say?

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/21. Passage of the Bankhead bill by the House is important chiefly as another step in the direction of bureaucratic regimentation for agriculture. \* \* \* This legislation confirms the way in which experimentation in State control proceeds, with each new step taking us deeper into an uncertain morass. \* \* \* An attempt is made to justify each new experiment as an essential outgrowth of past measures, or else to meet some new emergency. Even many Administration leaders are assailed by grave misgivings as to the ultimate outcome of this trend. Like Pandora, they realize that it is much easier to open a box of troubles than to confine them again when once released. (9192\*)

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(1) New shackles for the farmer.

CHICAGO NEWS. I. 3/20. If to the amendments recently proposed for the agricultural adjustment act there be added the enactment of the Wagner bill in its present form, the American farmer is likely to emerge as our most shackled individualist. \* \* \* The farmer probably would meet the proposed AAA restrictions by bootlegging foodstuffs on a scale comparable to the bootlegging of alcoholic liquors before repeal. Peaceable evasion of the Wagner bill's labor restrictions might be much more difficult. (966246)

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(2) Not catching up.

NEW YORK SUN. I. 3/19. To raise the farmer's buying power, to allow all agriculture to consume more of the goods from factories, has been a primary object of the New Deal. \* \* \* So far the Government has failed to balance farm income with expenses; there is still a wide gap between the prices of agriculture and the prices of industry, with agriculture trailing behind. \* \* \* While the New Deal program has helped to raise farm prices as much as 12 points, it has also raised non-agricultural prices more than 20 points, so that there is a greater difference between them now than there was at the bottom of the depression. (965331)

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(3) The parade to and from the Farm.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. ID. 3/24. Senator Borah is out of sorts with various methods of the New Deal. He asserts that monopoly in the NRA code system is sapping the foundations of recovery; that power to fix prices must be taken away from those who now wield that powerful force; that the anti-trust laws must be restored. \* \* \* To use the Senator's own words, "the hegira from the farm going out will meet the hegira to the farm coming in." Some may disagree with the gentleman from Idaho that restriction of production is not necessary--at least until the country finds itself--but most people can walk arm-in-arm with him when he insists that the need is for restoration of purchasing power and that price increase must not outrun wage increase. (9184\*)

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(4) Mr. Borah takes the new deal apart.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. IR. 3/24. Mr. Borah's sharp criticism and the penetrating analysis of the philosophy and operation of the New Deal are formidable for several reasons. He is an inimitable debater and will be approached cautiously by any supporter of the present government who seeks to take issue with him. He is of the independent, so-called liberal Republican traditions. He asserts, and many people are now willing to concede he proves his case, that the New Deal has been headed backwards. It reverses everything that makes prosperity and civilization. \* \* \* Mr. Borah is presumably and by repute as much interested in the welfare of his fellow man and as little addicted to monopoly and privileges as the most radical New Dealer. In him the opposition to counsels of despair, panic, socialism and infantilism finds a spokesman who cannot be run up the alley. (9182\*)

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(1) Industry control has little effect. SALT LAKE TRIBUNE. I. 3/16. It is very difficult to find clear evidence that AAA apart from the funds it has pumped out to the farmers, or NRA, apart from the modest amount of unemployment relief which it succeeded in compelling employers to provide, have made any immediate and decisive contribution to the restoration of an economic balance in the country as a whole. They have remedied some abuses. They have stabilized some industries but so far as they have worked through restriction of output and semi-monopolistic methods of price fixing, they have interfered with the readjustment of the price structure which the monetary policies were bringing about. \* \* \* The prudent and wise policy is to be frank in treating NRA and AAA as long-term projects of reconstruction and not as instruments of immediate recovery. (8722\*)

(2) By whom? For whom? CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. I. 3/26. The "emergency" camouflage is being tossed aside. We are to have a "managed economy" it seems, and it is to be permanent. \* \* \* The real issue is not between employers and workers. It is between private control and state control, between free American democracy and socialism. There are men around the president who are working steadily, consistently and intelligently for socialism. \* \* \* The economic inconsistencies which have been frequently pointed out in the government's policies are inconsistent only when it is assumed that the aim is recovery. But assume that the aim is socialism, and everything becomes both logical and clear. \* \* \* The bureaucracy would manage our industry. \* \* \* The most curious thing about it all is the slowness with which the knowledge that we are in a grave revolution has permeated the community. Franklin Roosevelt is as popular here as elsewhere, but relatively few persons have yet grasped what it is that the President is doing and how far-reaching may be the effect upon our national life and development. \* \* \* We think that when the people do understand they will resent and reject what is happening. (9186\*)

(3) Tyranny? CHICAGO NEWS. I. 3/19. The mailed fist is clearly discernible in a telegram dispatched by the managing agent of the AAA code authority set up to regulate the business of hatching and marketing baby chickens to poultry raisers. Salient phrases of the telegram convey strange sounds to American ears. If dated Moscow, Berlin or Rome, the message would be irritating but hardly exciting. \* \* \* It calls for no hot words, however, because it tells its own story better than denunciation or invective could do. The henhouse and incubator autocrat, set up to tell farmers how to run their business, wired to a chicken hatcher, M. E. DeWolf, at Spencer, to raise his prices to \$6.30 per 100 chicks, and informed him that if he did not comply, auditors would be sent to check his costs of production, and investigators would be sent into the community to check up all phases of his code compliance. \* \* \* DeWolf ignored the threat. The auditors came and demanded to see his books. He told them to be on their way and mind their own business. They took the hint and cleared out. There the case rests for the present. It is a trifling incident, of course. So was the Boston tea party. (9199\*)

News Columns - Pro.

## (1) AAA 'Long Run' farming goal.

DES MOINES REGISTER. IR. 3/26. (Wash.) (By Richard Wilson) The guide book to the path of planned agriculture, reveals intensive preparations are being made for meeting the long time problems of farming. The report of the agricultural adjustment administration, weeks in preparations, represents the best reflective thought of the many AAA experts upon what has been done and what is to be done. (9180\*)

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## (2) Soil erosion.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL. D. 3/23. Through development of 11 major demonstration projects, each covering 100,000 acres in different sections of the country, the government hopes to prove the importance of soil conservation and to show how it can be done. For this purpose an allotment of \$10,000,000 has been made from public works funds. \* \* \* The newly created soil erosion service of the Interior Department is to include experts who have devoted years of study to the subject. (9141\*)

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## (3) Farm production control program of AAA is self-sustaining institution.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. 3/10. (By Ray P. Speer.) The money which the AAA is paying to farmers for reducing their acreage or output of basic farm crops is coming from direct taxes levied at the time of the first domestic processing of these crops into manufactured articles. The cost of the AAA's farm production control program is not adding to the funded debt of the government, but is a self-sustaining one. (9189\*)

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## (4) Arkansas farmer much better off due to U.S. help.

WASHINGTON STAR. I. 3/25. Level rises 6 points in 30-day period ending February 15. (9055\*)

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## (5) Increased farm interest shown.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD. I. 3/24. Teachers of agriculture devote discussion to recovery. (9148\*)

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## (6) Austria to raise import quotas on U.S. Products.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. I. 3/20. (By David Darrah) (Vienna). An increased share for Austria in the American market for wines and spirits is the gateway through which, in turn, more American exports will enter Austria this year. (9193\*)

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News Columns-Con.

Economic experiment now in chaotic state.

## (7) DETROIT FREE PRESS. IR. 3/25. (Wash.) (By Clifford A. Prevost)

Unmistakable evidence of the policy of the Roosevelt Administration to become more forceful in its efforts to regulate American business and agriculture is taken to indicate that the policy of voluntary co-operation has failed. \* \* \* The truth is the AAA and NRA are in a desperately confused condition at the



present time. Labor is demanding the use of the "big stick" to its advantage while the Administration is driving to force industry to take up the slack in employment. Farmers are fearful of what compulsory crop reduction may do to them. The whole economic experiment is in a chaotic state. (9185\*)

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(1) Cry of protest on new deal gains volume.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/25. (By Raymond Clapper) Liberals and conservatives fight "regimentation" of new laws. Criticisms of administration policies were advanced with increased vigor on an expanded front last week. \* \* \* There was a general cry against regimentation. It came from conservative business quarters and from so-called old-fashioned liberals. Business complained that just as it was getting on its legs again, the administration was seeking to lock more shackles on its ankles, creating a state of fear. \* \* \* From within the administration came one of the sharpest attacks on NRA. The Federal Trade Commission, in a report to the Senate on the steel industry, condemned the price-fixing which it said was encouraged by the code, alleged that it was oppressing small business, and that the NRA had permitted a code which operated in conflict with past rulings of the Trade Commission concerning imaginary freight-rate charges. (9195\*)

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(2) Borah scores AAA program as 'starvation'.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/23. (By Raymond Clapper). The Senator's radio address in which he condemned the administration's drastic program is described as "the Borah Cocktail" containing just one part Brandeis, which accounts for the anti-monopoly, anti-big business taste; one part Bryan, which explains why the free silverites of the agrarian West likes it so well; one part Alexander Hamilton, which makes it constitutional, and two parts Borah, which gives it that tart touch that hits the spot at just the right moment. Still, when it's all shaken up, the ingredients are so completely blended that the result is something distinctly different. (9196\*)

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(3) Farm revolt flares anew.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE. I. 3/22. (Maryville, Mo. UP) There is a threat of a new agrarian revolt in Missouri's richest farming section, with farmers ready to voice resentment against the "New Deal" relief agencies. The farmers, who have organized "pitchfork leagues," will hold a mass meeting to chart their campaign against alleged injustices imposed by the agencies which were to have brought about relief. (9120\*)

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(4) Bensen sees Congress as 'Brain Trust' Rubber Stamp.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL IR. 3/23. Declared "Legislative Stupidity" of last decade has brought need for complete reform. (9045\*)

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## T A R I F F S

### Editorials - Pro

#### (1) The tariff battle begins.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL. I. 3/23. \* \* \* Already there have been mumblings of the danger that lurks in the tariff bargaining power sought by the President, on the basis that he could use such power to wipe out any American industry. \* \* \* The Republicans who take up their stand on the old political firing line will not bluff either themselves or anyone else as to their motives in opposing the President's request, nor will those Democrats who join them make the public believe that they are doing so for any reason except the protection of special interests who do not desire the system of fair competition which Mr. Roosevelt proposes for American business. Above all, the business interests themselves are not going to be fooled forever. They heard what Republican zealots said in 1932 about the doom that would befall our industry if Roosevelt were elected, and they have seen him pull American business out of the ditch and put it back on the highroad to prosperity. America wants to give the President a chance to perform the same feat for our foreign trade. (9188\*)

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#### (2) Tariff action needed at once.

KANSAS CITY TIMES. I. 3/2. \* \* \* Opposition to the administration's proposal has become formidable, although it does not yet appear to be invincible. As in all other tariff controversies, political and economic considerations are active. Outstanding and inescapable facts present themselves. America's foreign markets have declined distressingly, while huge surpluses of agricultural products have accumulated. Common sense and economic principles demand that international trade be revived so far as feasible and reciprocally helpful. \* \* \* Opposition to the administration is based on the desire of Congress to keep import duties in its own hands. \* \* \* Nearly all foreign countries have tariff walls comparable to our own, which can be lowered or opened only through negotiations reciprocally advantageous. \* \* (9000\*)

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### Editorials - Con.

#### (3) Tariff bill objections.

DETROIT FREE PRESS. IR. 3/23. \* \* \* One of the principal objections of the opponents of the tariff measure is an assertion that it is unconstitutional in that it authorizes the Executive to negotiate trade pacts which will not be subject to ratification by the Senate and in that it "provides for a delegation of the supreme taxing power of Congress." (9187\*)

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### News Columns - Pro

#### (4) Countries await U.S. tariff move.

WASHINGTON STAR. I. 3/23. Hopeful of a real recovery in international commerce, world trade centers manifest much interest in the President's tariff bargaining program, and express the opinion it may be the cornerstone for a revival of world business. \* \* \* This is shown by a far-flung survey made by the Associated Press through its hundreds of correspondents in all parts of the globe. (9001\*)

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- (1) Europe hails gains in U.S. tariff moves.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS. I. 3/21. Scandinavians especially see advantages in reciprocal treaties. (9194\*)

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News Columns - Con

- (2) Tariff foes rally.

KANSAS CITY TIMES. I. 3/21. (Wash.) Opposition to move to grant President bargaining power grows rapidly. (8907\*)

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- (3) Democrats face tariff reversal.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR. IR. 3/26. (By Everett C. Watkins.) (Wash.) Democrats in Congress, should they vote to surrender a legislative power as old as the government and grant practically blanket authority to the President to change tariff rates would be exhibiting perhaps the greatest example of inconsistency ever witnessed in American politics. \* \* \* The authority asked by President Roosevelt does not require public hearing or any findings of facts by the Tariff Commission. \* \* \* It would be a case of one man doing almost as he pleases. (9181\*)

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C O T T O N

Editorials - Con.

- (4) Penalty on cotton surplus.

CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 3/22. The more you turn it over in your mind, the more you realize that hidden away in the legislative profundities of the Bankhead bill to curtail cotton production is a new principle of farm control. (8951\*)

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- (5) At least they are courageous.

ASHEVILLE, N.C. CITIZEN. D. 3/18. While the chances are strong that the Bankhead bill will pass both the House and the Senate, the opposition to the legislation which imposes compulsory control in the production of cotton, has gained unexpected force. Opposition comes in part from those who fear a complete regimentation of American life on some system akin to that in use in Soviet Russia. \* \* \* What the economic effects of the Bankhead measure will be is a speculative matter. What the governmental repercussions will be is a serious question. But that the sponsors of this legislation are taking their political lives in their hands seems to us to be reasonably clear. You cannot deny their courage. (965687).

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- (6) Compulsory cotton control.

ASHEVILLE, N.C. CITIZEN. D. 3/20. The Citizen has the gravest doubts as to how a law of this kind will work in practical operation. It knows that it means a further increase in the army of bureaucrats, an army which has already attained astounding proportions. In the opinion of this newspaper it would have been far better to have relied upon voluntary reduction, and if

necessary, for the government to have taken over the cotton surplus and gotten rid of it by any means possible. \* \* \* Not many of those who presently favor it seem to be aware of just how radical it is. This is important for it indicates that the progress of the measure results from the belief of hard-pressed landowners that here is another emergency device which may prove of benefit to them in the straits in which they find themselves. (966479\*)

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(1) Cannot ignore competition in cotton production.

AUGUSTA, Ga. HERALD. D. 3/18. \* \* \* An article in the Texas Weekly states that an American member of an important British cotton firm voices the opinion that "In order to hold her world dominance in cotton production, America should grow a high volume of good cotton at a cheap price." High priced American cotton always means a falling off in takings of the American product by foreign spinners. \* \* \* We are convinced that a 15,000,000 bale crop sold at 8 cents a pound means more prosperity to the Southland than a 10,000,000 bale crop bringing 12 or even 15 cents. Employment and many other factors must be taken into consideration. (965102).

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(2) A "not to be forgotten" fact.

RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER. ID. 3/24. One fact should not be completely forgotten by Southerners while they cut, voluntarily or by compulsion, the acreage of the cotton which has so long been the basis, for good or evil, of Southern economy. Acreage reduction will, it is to be hoped, serve the Southern farmer in the emergency of the depression. At the same time, the South will do well to remember that cotton will at least grow to maturity and to the loom on other acres of the earth. (9063\*)

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News Columns - Con.

(3) Cotton cut bill rapped in Senate.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD. ID. 3/27. (Wash. AP) The Bankhead cotton bill was denounced in the Senate by one of the South's own senators--Bailey, (D., N.C.)--as a "slavery bill" that offered a choice between "a free republic and a regimented socialism or communism." (9173\*)

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M I L K

Editorials - Con.

(4) A queer deal.

TROY, N. Y. OBSERVER. D. 3/18. As Secretary Wallace has frequently pointed out, the troubles of the dairy industry are due to over-production. The Secretary has insisted, in all his proposed milk marketing agreements, that production must not be increased. He has given some consideration to a plan to reduce dairy herds. Yet, the Senate recently passed a bill offered by Senator LaFollette to appropriate \$150,000,000 a part of which should be used to enable farmers to buy cows. (966045)



(1) Not a good scheme.

DETROIT FREE PRESS. IR. 3/26. The plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for helping the dairy farmer by reducing the annual production of milk in the United States is distinctly the reverse of appealing. \* \* \* Is there no way of aiding the producers of dairy products except at the expense of the American babies? As prices are now, too many parents find it sufficiently difficult to get money with which to buy milk and butter. \* \* \* Have the Secretary and his deputy considered fully whether it might not be a piece of timely common sense to discard their new application of a pet departmental fallacy and devote their thoughts for a time to devising more economical dairy production methods, and, in particular, more effective and cheaper methods of milk and butter distribution? \* \* \* What is the use of laws against child labor, if children straightway are to be subjected to a half-baked economic scheme that will make the food they need a luxury? The \$5,000,000 fund to be set aside from the proceeds of a processing tax and devoted to the purchase of milk for free distribution among the poor and underfed populations of the cities, does not in the least meet the objection to their plan. The unfortunates in the slums are not the only ones who will be hit if this new AAA scheme is adopted. Millions on the borderline will be affected, and anything tending to pauperize them, should be avoided like the plague. It will be ruinous to the morale of the Nation. It will run counter to every sound effort toward American recovery. (9183\*)

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#### News Columns - Con.

(2) Federal dairy program is hit.

LINCOLN STAR. I. 3/22. (Wash. AP) Marketing organizations will offer substitute proposal. An openly antagonistic and critical group of 125 representatives of co-operative dairy marketing organizations drafted a protest against the farm administration's new program for the dairy industry. (8989\*)

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(3) AAA charged with 'fixing' dairy prices.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/23. Cooperatives ask early return to abolished market pacts. Wallace called foe of distributors; ear of President denied. \* \* \* "Our milk policies must be corrected now, not after further study and so-called economic surveys. We insist that the AAA promptly put into effect additional agreements along similar lines which have been placed before them. (9197\*)

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(4) Dairy defense group forms to fight AAA.

WASHINGTON POST. 3/25. I. A cooperative dairy defense committee was named to represent milk producers who are out of sympathy with Agricultural Adjustment Administration policies. Roy M. Pike, Oakland, California, producer and committee chairman, declared "The present licenses offered under the new dairy policy of AAA, are definitely designed to disrupt and destroy cooperative marketing by farm producer groups. These new policies are designed by young economists who have refused to counsel with any of the practical business administrators and operators in farm production and merchandising." (9191\*)

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## P A C K E R S

### News Columns - Con.

- (1) Packers assail terminal yards regulation plan.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL. R. 3/20. (Wash.) Interior packers and Pacific coast packers went before the Senate Committee on Agriculture in opposition to the Capper-Hope bill to regulate private stockyards and concentration points. (8882\*)

- (2) Suddenly feel deep affection for AAA program.

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL. R. 3/22. (By Clif Stratton) A suddenly discovered affection--which in some instances amounted almost to infatuation--for the corn-hog program and processing taxes, on the part of packer witnesses, furnished the surprise at the hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee on the Capper-Hope direct marketing bill. (8996\*)

- (3) Interest sags in packer pact.

DES MOINES REGISTER. IR. 3/23. (Wash.) Officials of the AAA, after examining the reports of their economists showing that an agreement with the packers could produce not more than a 25 percent increase in the price of hogs, have about lost interest in the marketing pact. (9049\*)

## W H E A T

- (4) Wheat conference.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS. ID. 3/26. The international regulation of the movement of wheat, planned by the present commission for submission to the wheat conference in April, is the first serious effort to carry world control of a commodity into the field of both distributory and price regulation. \* \* \* This plan has usually broken down because the effect of the rise of prices has always been to stimulate the producer to take advantage of the situation, with a resulting market glut. If, however, the entire world output is handled on a quantitative basis, with the minimum price barriers interrupting free traffic, the theoretical possibility of control is in sight. \* \* \* But the importance of the wheat experiment can not be minimized. It represents an effort to achieve the proper solution for world troubles in controlled distribution and, if it works in wheat, it can work equally well in coffee, cotton, rubber and sugar. (9167\*)

- (5) Visible supply of U.S. Wheat is shrinking.

WASHINGTON POST. I. 3/28. (Chicago, AP) Bizarre as the idea may seem, the supply of American wheat is losing its visibility. This can best be realized by reading official figures, which show that the supply in sight at present is 45,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. (9166\*)

- (6) New curbs for world wheat set.

LOS ANGELES TIMES. IR. 3/24. (London AP) Stern measures for the quantitative control of the world wheat movements and a minimum price barrier were drawn up by a commission of experts for submission to the international wheat conference at Rome starting April 5. \* \* \* A much closer adjustment of wheat movements to needs would be made than possible under the annual export quota system formulated last year by the world wheat advisory commission and delegates from twenty-one governments. (9163\*)



## S U G A R

### News Column - Con.

(1) Revised act to increase sugar quota.

DENVER POST. I. 3/25. (Wash.) \* \* \* Congressman Carpenter of Nebraska calls attention to a phase of the sugar situation which many have overlooked. "Not one member of Congress from the 16 sugar states has been asked his views on a sugar control program by the President. The entire policy has been worked out by the Dept. of Agri. We from the sugar states have never been able to obtain definite information about that policy." Senor Costigan, who is registered in Washington as a Senator from Colorado, may have been consulted by administration heads about the sugar program, but he is so busy representing Cuba that he cannot be considered a representative of the sugar beet growers. \* \* \* The so-called "compromise" sugar bill which is being drafted is nearly as bad as the one originally proposed by Senor Costigan. The main concession to the sugar beet growers is that instead of being forced to reduce sugar production 300,000 tons this year, they will have to cut it only 200,000 tons. \* \* \* There is no excuse for reducing sugar production at all. (9179\*)

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